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(54) Title: COMPOSITION CONTAINING A CATIONIC POLYMER AND WATER INSOLUBLE SOLID MATERIAL

(57) Abstract: The compositions of the present invention relate to personal cleansing compositions having from about 4% to about 50%, by weight, of a surfactant selected from the group consisting of an anionic, cationic, nonionic, amphoteric, and zwitterionic surfactants and mixtures thereof; from about 0.05% to about 10% by weight of a dispersed, water insoluble solid particles or solid, temperature stable particles; from about 0.025% to about 5% by weight of an organic, non crosslinked, cationic homopolymer or copolymer having a cationic charge density of from about 2 meq/gm to about 10 meq/gm and an average molecular weight of from about 1,000 to about 5,000,000; from about 0.1% to about 10%, by weight, of a phase separation initiator selected from the group consisting of electrolytes, amphiphiles and mixtures thereof; and from about 50% to about 95%, by weight, of water.

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COMPOSITION CONTAINING A CATIONIC POLYMER AND
WATER INSOLUBLE SOLID MATERIAL

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FIELD

15 The present invention relates to personal cleansing compositions having a cleansing component and a volumizing component.

BACKGROUND

20 Solid particles are known for use as benefit agents in a variety of formulations and personal care compositions. Solid particles can impart benefits both to the compositions comprising them or surfaces to which the compositions are applied. Solid particles can for example be used as pigments or coloring agents, opacifiers, pearlescent agents, feel modifiers, oil absorbers, skin protectants, matting agents, friction enhancers, slip agents, conditioning agents, exfoliants, odor absorbers, or cleaning enhancers. Additionally, many active ingredients useful as treatment agents for various disorders or socially embarrassing conditions are available and typically used in solid particulate form including antiperspirant agents, anti-dandruff agents, 25 antimicrobials, antibiotics, and sunscreens.

Typically when it is desired to modify the properties of a surface through application of particles, the particles are applied via leave-on preparations which are rubbed, sprayed, or otherwise applied directly onto the surface to be affected. Typical personal care preparations suitable for delivery of solid particles to hair or skin surfaces include as examples moisturizers, 30 lotions, creams, loose or pressed powders, sticks, tonics, gels, and various sprays such as aerosol or pump sprays. These products are typically applied directly to the surface whereupon particles are deposited and retained by the composition itself or by residual non-volatile elements of the composition after evaporation and drying.

It has also been known to formulate solid particle benefit agents into rinse-off or cleansing compositions such as hair rinses, shampoos, liquid and bar soaps, conditioners, or colorants. Frequently the solid particle benefit agent is used to affect the overall appearance, stability or aesthetics of the composition itself. As example, it is well known to add colorant particles, pigments, or pearlescent agents to compositions to improve the acceptability and attractiveness of the product to potential consumers. It is also well known to add particulate benefit agents to affect the in use performance, appearance or aesthetic properties of the composition or to provide a tactile signal to the user. As example, exfoliant particles are frequently used in cleansing compositions to improve abrasion and removal of oils and dirt from washed surfaces and to impart a perceptible "scrubbing" sensation to the user. Typically such particle agents are not intended or desired to be deposited onto the substrate and are removed during dilution and rinsing of the composition from the surface to which they are applied.

Given the broad range of benefits which can be delivered through application and retention of solid particles on surfaces, however, it can be highly desirable to have rinse-off compositions capable of depositing an effective level of solid particles to the surface treated with compositions containing the desired solid particle benefit agent. Compositions intended to deposit solid particle benefit agents to hair or skin surfaces are known; however, the efficiency of deposition has heretofore been unacceptable, requiring either an excess of the solid particle agent in the composition to affect delivery or an imperceivable or unacceptable level of the benefit to be obtained. The efficient deposition and retention of solid particle benefit agents is particularly difficult from compositions intended for cleansing or washing of surfaces, such as shampoos or other personal cleansing products, which contain surfactants and other ingredients which are used to solubilize, suspend and remove particle and oily substances from the surfaces treated therewith. It remains, nonetheless, highly desirable to provide the benefits and convenience afforded through deposition of solid particle benefit agents via use of a simple washing composition.

It is known to include solid particles in compositions containing cationic polymers; however, these particles are often added to modify the appearance or stability of the composition itself and are not deposited along with the conditioning oils or cationic polymers to the surface treated therewith. When deposition of solid particle benefit agents from washing compositions is intended, the compositions available heretofore have suffered from the drawbacks of inefficient deposition requiring use of excess amounts of the particle agent or ineffective benefit delivery. It has also been attempted to make specific modifications to solid particle benefit agents to improve their deposition efficiency or retention from rinse-off compositions; however this approach can

negatively impact the inherent properties, availability, utility, and cost of the solid particle benefit agents to be used.

It remains, therefore, highly desirable to have a rinse-off composition, preferably a cleansing composition, capable of containing and effectively depositing and retaining solid particle benefit agents on the surface treated therewith.

SUMMARY

The present invention is directed to a personal cleansing composition comprising:

- a) from about 4% to about 50%, by weight, of a surfactant selected from the group consisting of an anionic, cationic, nonionic, amphoteric, and zwitterionic surfactants and mixtures thereof;
- 10 b) from about 0.05% to about 10% by weight of a dispersed, water insoluble, solid, temperature stable particles, or from about 0.05% to about 10% by weight of a dispersed, water insoluble, solid particles having a particle diameter equal or greater than 0.5 microns;
- c) from about 0.025% to about 5% by weight of an organic, non crosslinked, cationic copolymer or homopolymer having a cationic charge density of from about 2 meq/gm to about 10
- 15 meq/gm and an average molecular weight of from about 1,000 to about 5,000,000;
- d) from about 0.1% to about 10%, by weight, of a phase separation initiator selected from the group consisting of electrolytes, amphiphiles and mixtures thereof; and
- e) from about 50% to about 95%, by weight, of water.

20 The present invention is further directed to a method of using the personal cleansing composition.

These and other features, aspects, and advantages of the present invention will become evident to those skilled in the art from a reading of the present disclosure.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

25 While the specification concludes with claims which particularly point out and distinctly claim the invention, it is believed the present invention will be better understood from the following description.

One embodiment of the present invention concerns the surprising discovery that compositions combining certain organic, cationic, non crosslinked, deposition polymers in combination with surfactants and a minimum level of a phase separation initiator forms

30 microscopically-phase separate lyotropic liquid crystals suspended in an aqueous surfactant phase. In use, the dispersed, concentrated polymer lyotropic liquid crystal phase provides improved solid particle deposition.

Moreover, without being limited to a particular theory, it appears that when solid particles are added to the matrix, the solid particle deposition is significantly aided by the microscopically-phase separate lyotropic liquid crystals, suspended in an aqueous surfactant phase. In use, the dispersed, concentrated polymer lyotropic liquid crystal phase provides a mechanism for solid particulate deposition – yielding solid particulate deposition that results in hair with more body (volume), without sacrificing clean feel or conditioning.

Royce et al., US 5,756,436 teaches the use of such polymers but solely in the context of a conditioning shampoo, specifically teaching enhanced deposition of a liquid conditioning agent, not a solid particle. The use of such polymers are also taught by US 5,661,118, WO 9726860, EP 231997 and WO9729736.

A further embodiment of the present invention concerns the surprising discovery that, in addition to increasing solid particulate deposition, particular types of polymeric liquid crystals also yield improved conditioning, even without the presence of any additional conditioning agents. Thus, these select cationic synthetic polymers yield the previously hard to achieve dual benefits of volume or body to the consumer, from the particulates, and improved conditioning, especially in the wet state, as produced by the deposition of the polymeric liquid crystals.

Moreover, without being limited to a particular theory, it appears that when dispersed conditioning agents are additionally added to the matrix, the concentrated polymer lyotropic liquid crystal phase provides an improved mechanism for conditioning agent deposition, yielding conditioning agent deposition that results in more conditioning while still maintaining solid particle deposition.

The liquid crystalline state exists between the boundaries of the solid crystalline phase and the isotropic liquid phase (i.e. an intermediate between the three dimensionally ordered crystalline state and the disordered dissolved state). In this state, some of the molecular order characteristics of the solid crystalline phase are retained in the liquid state because of the molecular structure and short range intermolecular interaction. The ability of some compounds to form a liquid crystalline mesophase had been observed nearly a century ago.

Liquid crystals are also known as anisotropic fluids, a fourth state of matter, polymer association structure or mesophases. Those terms are used interchangeably. Lyotropic means a material is formed through changes in solution behavior (and hence by definition contains a solvent, for example water) of the ingredients. The changes involve thermal and solvation energies. The term “lyotropic liquid crystal” as used herein, refers to a liquid crystalline phase distinctive by the presence of birefringence (a non-limiting example of which is formation of maltese crosses) under polarized light microscopy. These are most easily observed in the absence

of solid particles, as some solid particles also demonstrate birefringence. In addition, the term "polymer liquid crystals", as used herein, means "polymeric lyotropic liquid crystals" unless otherwise specified.

In general liquid phases refer to the manner in which molecules, in this case cationic polymers, anionic surfactants and phase separation initiators are arranged in space within a phase - in this case within a continuous aqueous phase. Being significantly more ordered than an ordinary liquid, but significantly less so than crystalline solids. If we consider a crystalline solid to have order in all directions, X, Y and Z then liquid crystals are phases that are ordered or crystalline in only one or two of their three possible orthogonal directions and are disordered (random or liquid-like) in the other dimensions. Cross-linked polymers have the back bones of the polymers chemically bound to each other. This forms a 3-dimensional polymer structure and without being bound by theory, the desired lyotropic liquid crystal consist as layers of polymer and surfactant and hence the polymer needs a certain degree of flexibility to form the liquid crystal phase. The inflexibility of the cross-linked polymer is therefore not preferred. Reference: Chapter 8 "The Aqueous Phase Behavior of Surfactants" by R.G. Laughlin. Lamellar liquid crystals are ordered in only the Z direction perpendicular to the plane of the layers and disordered in the X & Y directions within the plane of the layers. Preferably, lamellar liquid crystals are formed in the cleansing composition of the present invention and incorporate non-crosslinked cationic polymers.

Liquid crystals are substances that possess mechanical properties resembling those of fluids, yet are capable of transmitting light through cross polars (birefringence) under static conditions. In some cases they may show Bragg reflections characteristic of a well-defined molecular spacing. They have high degrees of orientational order and chain extensions.

The light microscopy of liquid crystals is described in The Microscopy of Liquid Crystals, Norman Hartshorne, Microscopy Publications, Ltd., Chicago, Ill., U.S.A., 1974. Birefringence occurs in general for mesomorphic states. Methods for microscopic observation and evaluation are discussed in Chapter 1, pp.1-20, and in Chapter 6, pp. 79-90. A preferred method for determining occurrence of liquid crystals is by observing birefringence (a non-limiting example of which is formation of maltese crosses) of thin liquid crystal films between glass slides or from thin slices of a material under a polarizing microscope.

Liquid crystals are known to be used as thickeners in shampoo compositions. The formation of lamellar phase liquid crystals in surfactant systems is disclosed (in the context of thickening the product) in US 5,556,628, WO2001005932 and EP796615.

It is also known to use polymers to form liquid crystalline phases for the sole purpose of thickening (often called thickening gels). EP 796614 teaches the use of polymers to thicken

shampoos, but teach a class of polymers known to cross-link. Moreover, EP796614 teaches the use of inverse emulsion preparation of the polymer gel – a technique synonymous with cross-linked polymers.

A further embodiment of the present invention concerns the surprising discovery that particular types of polymeric liquid crystals yield yet higher levels of solid particle deposition. Without being limited by theory, these correspond to large and/or more viscous polymeric liquid crystals. The following table exemplifies several of the highly preferred polymers and their liquid crystal size and their rheological property as measured by the storage modulus G' .

The liquid crystal size was measured via standard polarized light microscopy and the size reported as a range based on a finite number of observations. The observed size depends greatly on the preparation technique (for example, the amount of shear in making the cleansing composition) and the following data were measured using a standardized making procedure. The rheological property G' is defined as the storage modulus and is the part of the shear stress that is in phase with the (shear) strain divided by the strain under sinusoidal conditions. The units of measure are Pa. Additional information may be obtained from "An Introduction to Rheology" by Barnes et al., Elsevier, 1998, incorporated herein by reference.

	MW	Polymeric Liquid Crystal size microns	G' of Polymeric liquid crystal
MAPTAC (0)	220,000	5-7	500
HMW MAPTAC (1)	860,000	7-9	1000
HHMW MAPTAC (2)	1,500,000	8-10	1500
Diquat (3)	900,000	9-11	750

(0), (1), (2) 1-Propanaminium, N,N,N-trimethyl-3-[(2-methyl-1-oxo-2-propenyl)amino]-, chloride;
(Poly(Methacrylamidopropyl trimethyl ammonium chloride))

(3) Methacryloamidopropyl-pentamethyl-1,3-propylene-2-ol-ammonium dichloride

These data refer to homopolymers of the preferred cationic polymers, and clearly demonstrate that those with higher molecular weight yield larger polymeric liquid crystals sizes and liquid crystals with higher values of G' .

The inventors have discovered that production of the preferred type of polymeric liquid crystal can be achieved through utilizing the polymers with the following characteristics:

- a. A co-polymer formed from one or more cationic monomer units and one or more nonionic monomer units or monomer units bearing a terminal negative charge wherein the subsequent charge of the co-polymer is positive with a charge density of from about 2 meq/gm to about 10 meq/gm and an average molecular weight of from about 1,000 to about 5,000,000, or

- b. A homopolymer formed from one cationic monomer unit with a charge density of from about 2 meq/gm to about 10 meq/gm and an average molecular weight of from about 1,000 to about 5,000,000.

5 A further objective of the present invention is to deposit efficacious levels of solid particles using certain cationic deposition polymers.

In one embodiment, the personal cleansing compositions of the present invention include surfactant, a dispersed, water insoluble solid particle material, a cationic polymer, a phase separation initiator and water. Each of these components, as well as other preferred or optional components, are described in detail hereinafter.

10 All percentages, parts and ratios are based upon the total weight of the compositions of the present invention, unless otherwise specified. All such weights as they pertain to listed ingredients are based on the active level and, therefore, do not include solvents or by-products that may be included in commercially available materials, unless otherwise specified.

15 All molecular weights as used herein are weight average molecular weights expressed as grams/mole, unless otherwise specified.

The term "amphiphile" as used herein, means substances which contain both hydrophilic and hydrophobic (lipophilic) groups.

20 The term "charge density", as used herein, refers to the ratio of the number of positive charges on a monomeric unit of which a polymer is comprised to the molecular weight of said monomeric unit. The charge density multiplied by the polymer molecular weight determines the number of positively charged sites on a given polymer chain.

25 Herein, "comprising" means that other steps and other ingredients which do not affect the end result can be added. This term encompasses the terms "consisting of" and "consisting essentially of". The compositions and methods/processes of the present invention can comprise, consist of, and consist essentially of the essential elements and limitations of the invention described herein, as well as any of the additional or optional ingredients, components, steps, or limitations described herein.

The term "fluid" as used herein, means a liquid or a gas which tends to take the shape of its container, container being the wall of the flexible hollow solid particles.

30 The term "flexible" as used herein, means that the hollow solid particles of the present invention are easy to compress but when pressure is reduced the hollow solid particles regain their original volume.

The term "fluid-encapsulated" as used herein, means that the hollow solid particles of the invention are structurally hollow. In accordance with the invention, the term "structurally hollow" nonetheless allows the hollow solid particles to contain at least one additional material therein.

5 The term "hollow" as used herein, means a solid particle having an encapsulated area that is substantially free of solid mass, the encapsulated area comprising from 10 to 99.8 percent of the total volume of the solid particle.

The term "lamellar liquid crystal" as used herein, means a material that is ordered in only the Z direction perpendicular to the plane of the layers and disordered in the X & Y directions within the plane of the layers.

10 The term "liquid crystal" as used herein, means a material having phases that are ordered and/or crystalline in only one or two of their three possible orthogonal directions and are disordered (random and/or liquid-like) in the other dimensions.

The term "lyotropic" as used herein, means a material is formed through changes in solution behavior of the ingredients. The changes involve thermal and solvation energies.

15 The term "permeable" as used herein, means that a substance that permits a liquid to pass through it under given conditions.

The term "phase separation" as used herein, means the formation of two thermodynamically stable liquid phases which exist, not as distinct bulk layers, but as a stable emulsion comprising droplets of one phase dispersed in another phase.

20 The term "polymer" as used herein shall include materials whether made by polymerization of one type of monomer or made by two (*i.e.*, copolymers) or more types of monomers.

The term "solid particle" as used herein means a particle that is not a liquid or a gas at ambient temperatures.

25 ~~The term "solid, temperature stable particle" as used herein means a solid particle that is not a liquid or gas at any temperature below 95°C.~~

The term "sphere" as used herein, means a spherical body which is the set of points in a metric space whose distance from a fixed point is approximately constant. Here, the meaning of "approximately" is that the fixed points are within a distance of $\pm 15\%$.

30 The term "suitable for application to human hair" as used herein, means that the compositions or components thereof so described are suitable for use in contact with human hair and the scalp and skin without undue toxicity, incompatibility, instability, allergic response, and the like.

The term "water soluble" as used herein, means that the polymer is soluble in water in the present composition. In general, the polymer should be soluble at 25° C at a concentration of 0.1% by weight of the water solvent, preferably at 1%, more preferably at 5%, most preferably at 15%.

As used herein, "nonvolatile" refers to any material having little or no significant vapor pressure under ambient conditions, and a boiling point under one atmosphere (atm) preferably at least about 250 degrees C. The vapor pressure under such conditions is preferably less than about 0.2 mm.

All cited references are incorporated herein by reference in their entireties. Citation of any reference is not an admission regarding any determination as to its availability as prior art to the claimed invention.

A. Surfactant

The personal cleansing composition useful in the present invention includes a surfactant selected from a group consisting of an anionic, cationic, nonionic, amphoteric, and zwitterionics and mixtures thereof.. The surfactant system of the present invention is preferably present in the personal cleansing compositions at a level of from about 4% to about 50%, more preferably from about 4% to about 40%, still more preferably from about 4% to about 30%, even more preferably from about 5% to about 20% and most preferably from about 6% to about 16%. It should be recognized, however, that the concentration of the surfactant system may vary with the cleaning or lather performance desired, the surfactants incorporated into the surfactant system, the desired product concentration, the presence of other components in the composition, and other factors well known in the art.

Suitable anionic deterative surfactant components for use in the shampoo composition herein include those which are known for use in hair care or other personal care cleansing compositions. The concentration of the anionic surfactant component in the shampoo composition should be sufficient to provide the desired cleaning and lather performance, and generally range from about 5% to about 50%, preferably from about 8% to about 30%, more preferably from about 10% to about 25%, even more preferably from about 12% to about 18%, by weight of the composition.

Preferred anionic surfactants suitable for use in the shampoo compositions are the alkyl and alkyl ether sulfates. These materials have the respective formulae ROSO_3M and $\text{RO}(\text{C}_2\text{H}_4\text{O})_x\text{SO}_3\text{M}$, wherein R is alkyl or alkenyl of from about 8 to about 18 carbon atoms, x is an integer having a value of from 1 to 10, and M is a cation such as ammonium, alkanolamines, such as triethanolamine, monovalent metals, such as sodium and potassium, and polyvalent metal cations, such as magnesium, and calcium.

Preferably, R has from about 8 to about 18 carbon atoms, more preferably from about 10 to about 16 carbon atoms, even more preferably from about 12 to about 14 carbon atoms, in both the alkyl and alkyl ether sulfates. The alkyl ether sulfates are typically made as condensation products of ethylene oxide and monohydric alcohols having from about 8 to about 24 carbon atoms. The alcohols can be synthetic or they can be derived from fats, e.g., coconut oil, palm kernel oil, tallow. Lauryl alcohol and straight chain alcohols derived from coconut oil or palm kernel oil are preferred. Such alcohols are reacted with between about 0 and about 10, preferably from about 2 to about 5, more preferably about 3, molar proportions of ethylene oxide, and the resulting mixture of molecular species having, for example, an average of 3 moles of ethylene oxide per mole of alcohol, is sulfated and neutralized.

Other suitable anionic deterative surfactants are the water-soluble salts of organic, sulfuric acid reaction products conforming to the formula $[R^1-SO_3-M]$ where R^1 is a straight or branched chain, saturated, aliphatic hydrocarbon radical having from about 8 to about 24, preferably about 10 to about 18, carbon atoms; and M is a cation described hereinbefore.

Still other suitable anionic deterative surfactants are the reaction products of fatty acids esterified with isethionic acid and neutralized with sodium hydroxide where, for example, the fatty acids are derived from coconut oil or palm kernel oil; sodium or potassium salts of fatty acid amides of methyl tauride in which the fatty acids, for example, are derived from coconut oil or palm kernel oil. Other similar anionic surfactants are described in U.S. Patent 2,486,921; U.S. Patent 2,486,922; and U.S. Patent 2,396,278, U.S. Patent 3,332,880 and U.S. Patent 5,756,436 (Royce et al.) which descriptions are incorporated herein by reference.

Preferred anionic deterative surfactants for use in the shampoo compositions include ammonium lauryl sulfate, ammonium laureth sulfate, triethylamine lauryl sulfate, triethylamine laureth sulfate, triethanolamine lauryl sulfate, triethanolamine laureth sulfate, monoethanolamine lauryl sulfate, monoethanolamine laureth sulfate, diethanolamine lauryl sulfate, diethanolamine laureth sulfate, lauric monoglyceride sodium sulfate, sodium lauryl sulfate, sodium laureth sulfate, potassium lauryl sulfate, potassium laureth sulfate, sodium lauryl sarcosinate, sodium lauroyl sarcosinate, lauryl sarcosine, cocoyl sarcosine, ammonium cocoyl sulfate, ammonium lauroyl sulfate, sodium cocoyl sulfate, sodium lauroyl sulfate, potassium cocoyl sulfate, potassium lauryl sulfate, triethanolamine lauryl sulfate, triethanolamine lauryl sulfate, monoethanolamine cocoyl sulfate, monoethanolamine lauryl sulfate, sodium tridecyl benzene sulfonate, sodium dodecyl benzene sulfonate, and combinations thereof.

Suitable amphoteric or zwitterionic deterative surfactants for use in the shampoo composition herein include those which are known for use in hair care or other personal care cleansing composition, and which contain a group that is anionic at the pH of the shampoo composition. Concentration of such amphoteric deterative surfactants preferably ranges from

about 0.5 % to about 20%, preferably from about 1% to about 10%, by weight of the composition. Non limiting examples of suitable zwitterionic or amphoteric surfactants are described in U.S. Patents 5,104,646 (Bolich Jr. et al.), U.S. Patent 5,106,609 (Bolich Jr. et al.), which descriptions are incorporated herein by reference.

5 Amphoteric deterative surfactants suitable for use in the shampoo composition are well known in the art, and include those surfactants broadly described as derivatives of aliphatic secondary and tertiary amines in which the aliphatic radical can be straight or branched chain and wherein one of the aliphatic substituents contains from about 8 to about 18 carbon atoms and one contains an anionic water solubilizing group such as carboxy, sulfonate, sulfate, phosphate, or
10 phosphonate.

Zwitterionic deterative surfactants suitable for use in the shampoo composition are well known in the art, and include those surfactants broadly described as derivatives of aliphatic quaternary ammonium, phosphonium, and sulfonium compounds, in which the aliphatic radicals can be straight or branched chain, and wherein one of the aliphatic substituents contains from
15 about 8 to about 18 carbon atoms and one contains an anionic group such as carboxy, sulfonate, sulfate, phosphate or phosphonate. Zwitterionics such as betaines are preferred.

Cationic surfactants are also useful in compositions of the present invention and typically contain amino or quaternary ammonium hydrophilic moieties which are positively charged when dissolved in the aqueous composition of the present invention. Cationic surfactants among those
20 useful herein are disclosed in the following documents, all incorporated by reference herein: M.C. Publishing Co., McCutcheon's, Detergents & Emulsifiers, (North American edition 1989); Schwartz, et al., Surface Active Agents, Their Chemistry and Technology. New York: Interscience Publishers, 1949; U.S. Patent 3,155,591, Hilfer, issued November 3, 1964; U.S. Patent 3,929,678, Laughlin et al., issued December 30, 1975; U.S. Patent 3,959,461, Bailey et al.,
25 issued May 25, 1976; and U.S. Patent 4,387,090, Bolich, Jr., issued June 7, 1983. If included in the compositions of the present invention, the cationic surfactant must not interfere with the in-use performance and end-benefits of the personal cleansing composition.

The shampoo compositions of the present invention may further comprise additional surfactants for use in combination with the anionic deterative surfactant component described
30 hereinbefore. Suitable optional surfactants include nonionic surfactants, cationic surfactants, and combinations thereof. Any such surfactant known in the art for use in hair or personal care products may be used, provided that the optional additional surfactant is also chemically and physically compatible with the essential components of the shampoo composition, or does not otherwise unduly impair product performance, aesthetics or stability. The concentration of the
35 optional additional surfactants in the shampoo composition may vary with the cleansing or lather

performance desired, the optional surfactant selected, the desired product concentration, the presence of other components in the composition, and other factors well known in the art.

Non limiting examples of other anionic, zwitterionic, amphoteric or optional additional surfactants suitable for use in the shampoo compositions are described in McCutcheon's, Emulsifiers and Detergents, 1989 Annual, published by M. C. Publishing Co., and U.S. Patent 3,929,678, U.S. Patent 2,658,072; U.S. Patent 2,438,091; U.S. Patent 2,528,378, which descriptions are incorporated herein by reference.

10 **B. Dispersed, Water Insoluble Solid Particles**

One embodiment of the present invention comprises dispersed, water insoluble solid particles. The composition of the present invention includes a dispersed, water insoluble solid particles. Preferably, the dispersed, water insoluble solid particles partitions into the microscopically-phase separate lyotropic liquid crystals formed in an embodiment of the present invention. In the compositions of the present invention, it is preferable to incorporate at least 0.025% by weight of the dispersed, water insoluble material, more preferably at least 0.05%, still more preferably at least 0.1%, even more preferably at least 0.25%, and yet more preferably at least 0.5% by weight of the dispersed, water insoluble material. In the compositions of the present invention, it is preferable to incorporate no more than about 20% by weight of the dispersed, water insoluble material, more preferably no more than about 10%, still more preferably no more than 5%, even more preferably no more than 3%, and yet more preferably no more than 2% by weight of the dispersed, water insoluble material.

The solid particles of the present invention preferably have a particle size of less than 300 μm . Typically, the particles will have a particle size from about 0.01 μm to about 80 μm , still more preferably from about 0.1 μm to about 70 μm , also more preferably from about 0.5 μm to about 65 μm , and even more preferably from about 1 μm to about 60 μm in diameter.

Typical solid particle levels are selected for the particular purpose of the composition. As example, where it is desired to deliver color benefits, pigment solid particles conferring the desired hues can be incorporated. Where hair volume or style retention benefits are desired, solid particles capable of conferring friction can be used to reduce disruption and collapse of the hair style. Where conditioning or slip is desired, suitable platelet or spherical solid particles can be incorporated. Determination of the levels and solid particle types is within the skill of the artisan. solid particles that are generally recognized as safe, and are listed in C.T.F.A. Cosmetic Ingredient

Handbook, Sixth Ed., Cosmetic and Fragrance Assn., Inc., Washington D.C. (1995), incorporated herein by reference, can be used.

The solid particle may be colored or non-colored (for example white). Suitable powders include bismuth oxychloride, titanated mica, fumed silica, spherical silica, polymethylmethacrylate, micronized teflon, boron nitride, acrylate polymers, aluminum silicate, aluminum starch octenylsuccinate, bentonite, calcium silicate, cellulose, chalk, corn starch, diatomaceous earth, fuller's earth, glyceryl starch, hectorite, hydrated silica, kaolin, magnesium aluminum silicate, magnesium carbonate, magnesium hydroxide, magnesium oxide, magnesium silicate, magnesium trisilicate, maltodextrin, montmorillonite, microcrystalline cellulose, rice starch, silica, talc, mica, titanium dioxide, zinc laurate, zinc myristate, zinc neodecanoate, zinc rosinat, zinc stearate, polyethylene, alumina, attapulgite, calcium carbonate, calcium silicate, dextran, kaolin, nylon, silica silylate, silk powder, sericite, soy flour, tin oxide, titanium hydroxide, trimagnesium phosphate, walnut shell powder, or mixtures thereof. The above mentioned powders may be surface treated with lecithin, amino acids, mineral oil, silicone oil, or various other agents either alone or in combination, which coat the powder surface and render the solid particles hydrophobic in nature.

The powder component may also comprise various organic and inorganic pigments. The organic pigments are generally various aromatic types including azo, indigoid, triphenylmethane, anthraquinone, and xanthine dyes which are designated as D&C and FD&C blues, browns, greens, oranges, reds, yellows, etc. Organic pigments generally consist of insoluble metallic salts of certified color additives, referred to as the Lakes. Inorganic pigments include iron oxides, ultramarine and chromium or chromium hydroxide colors, and mixtures thereof.

Water insoluble solid particles of various shapes and densities are useful. In a preferred embodiment, the solid particles tend to have a spherical, an oval, an irregular, or any other shape in which the ratio of the largest dimension to the smallest dimension (defined as the aspect ratio) is less than 10. More preferably, the aspect ratio of the solid particles is less than 8. Still more preferably, the aspect ratio of the solid particles is less than 5.

However, it has been found that solid particles with an aspect ratio of greater than 10 are also useful as long as they remain as aggregated particle stacks or as individual particle stacks on inclusion in an aqueous personal cleansing composition. Non limiting examples of such solid particles are Laponite SCPX-2549 and Gelwhite H NF from Southern Clay Products Inc., Flamenco Ultra Silk 2500 and Timica Silkwhite 110W from Engelhard Corp.

Solid particles useful in the present invention can be inorganic, synthetic, or semi-synthetic in composition. Hybrid solid particles are also useful. Synthetic solid particles can made

of either cross-linked or non cross-linked polymers. The solid particles of the present invention can have surface charges or their surface can be modified with organic or inorganic materials such as surfactants, polymers, and inorganic materials. Solid particle complexes are also useful.

Non limiting examples of inorganic solid particles include various silica particles including colloidal silicas, fumed silicas, precipitated silicas and silica gels. Non-limiting examples of colloidal silicas include Snowtex C, Snowtex O, Snowtex 50, Snowtex OL, Snowtex ZL available from Nissan Chemical America Corporation and colloidal silicas sold under the tradename Ludox available from W.R. Grace & Co. Non-limiting examples of fumed silicas include hydrophillic and hydrophobic forms available as Aerosil 130, Aerosil 200, Aerosil 300, Aerosil R972 and Aerosil R812 available from Degussa Corp. and those available from Cabot Corp. under the trade name Cab-O-Sil including Cab-O-Sil M-5, HS-5, TS-530, TS-610, and TS-720. Non-limiting examples of precipitated silicas include those available in both hydrophillic and hydrophobic versions from Degussa Corp. under the trade name Sipernat including Sipernat 350, 360, 22LS, 22S, 320, 50S, D10, D11, D17, and C630; those sold by W. R. Grace & Co. under the trade name Syloid, those sold by the J.M. Huber Corp. under the tradename Zeothix and Zeodent, and those available from Rhodia under the trade name Tixosil. Also useful in the present invention are spherical silica solid particles available in various particle sizes and porosities. Non limiting examples of spherical silica solid particles include MSS-500/H, MSS-500/3H, MSS-500, MSS-500/3, MSS-500/N and MSS-500/3N available from KOBO Products Inc.; those available from Presperse Inc. under the trade name Spheron including Spheron P-1500 and L-1500, and those available from Sunjin Chemical Co. under the trade name Sunsil including Sunsil 20, 20L, 20H, 50L, 50, 50H, 130L, 130 and 130H. Other non-limiting examples of inorganic solid particles useful in the present invention include various silicates including magnesium silicate such as those available from 3M under the trade name CM-111 Cosmetic Microspheres, glass particles such as those available from Nippon Paint Corp. under the trade name GlamurGlo Glass Chips and PrizmaLite Glass Spheres; talcs, micas, sericites, and various natural and synthetic clays including bentonites, hectorites, and montmorillonites.

Examples of synthetic solid particles include nylon, silicone resins, poly(meth)acrylates, polyethylene, polyester, polypropylene, polystyrene, polyurethane, polyamide, epoxy resins, urea resins, and acrylic powders. Non limiting examples of useful solid particles are Microease 110S, 114S, 116 (micronized synthetic waxes), Micropoly 210, 250S (micronized polyethylene), Microslip (micronized polytetrafluoroethylene), and Microsilk (combination of polyethylene and polytetrafluoroethylene), all of which are available from Micro Powder, Inc. Other examples include MP-2200, BPA-500 (polymethylmethacrylate), EA-209 (ethylene/acrylate copolymer),

SP-501(nylon-12), SP-10 (nylon-12), ES-830 (polymethly methacrylate), BPD-800, BPD-500, BPA-500 (polyurethane), and CL2080 (polyethylene) particles available from Kobo Products, Inc., spherical polyethylenes available from Quantum Chemical under the trade name Microthene including MN701, MN710, MN-714, MN-722 and FN5100, nylon particles available from Elf
5 Atochem under the trade name Orgasol, acrylates copolymers available from Advanced Polymer Systems under the trade name Microsponge and Polytrap, and silicone resins sold under the name Tospearl particles by GE Silicones. Ganzpearl GS-0605 crosslinked polystyrene (available from Presperse) is also useful.

Non limiting examples of hybrid solid particles include Ganzpearl GSC-30SR (Sericite &
10 crosslinked polystyrene hybrid powder), and SM-1000, SM-200 (mica and silica hybrid powder available from Presperse).

In one embodiment of the present invention, the solid particles used in the personal cleansing composition are hollow solid particles. In a preferred embodiment, the hollow solid particles are fluid-encapsulated, flexible microspheres. The microspheres are structurally hollow,
15 however, they may contain various fluids, which encompass liquids and gases and their isomers. The gases include, but not limited to, butane, pentane, air, nitrogen, oxygen, carbon dioxide, and dimethyl ether. If used, liquids may only partially fill the microspheres. The liquids include water and any compatible solvent. The liquids may also contain vitamins, amino acids, proteins and protein derivatives, herbal extracts, pigments, dyes, antimicrobial agents, chelating agents,
20 UV absorbers, optical brighteners, silicone compounds, perfumes, humectants which are generally water soluble, additional conditioning agents which are generally water insoluble, and mixtures thereof. In one embodiment, water soluble components are preferred encompassed material. In another embodiment, components selected from the group consisting of vitamins, amino acids, proteins, protein derivatives, herbal extracts, and mixtures thereof are preferred encompassed
25 material. In yet another embodiment, components selected from the group consisting of vitamin E, pantothenyl ethyl ether, panthenol, Polygonum multiflori extracts, and mixtures thereof are preferred encompassed material.

The solid particles of the present invention can have surface charges or their surface can be modified with organic or inorganic materials such as surfactants, polymers, and inorganic
30 materials. Solid particle complexes are also useful. Non-limiting examples of complexes of gas-encapsulated microspheres are DSPCS-I2™ (silica modified ethylene/methacrylate copolymer microsphere) and SPCAT-I2™ (talc modified ethylene/methacrylate copolymer microsphere). Both of these are available from Kobo Products, Inc.

The surface of the solid particle may be charged through a static development or with the

attachment of various ionic groups directly or linked via short, long or branched alkyl groups. The surface charge can be anionic, cationic, zwitterionic or amphoteric in nature.

The wall of the solid particles of the present invention may be formed from a thermoplastic material. The thermoplastic material may be a polymer or copolymer of at least one
5 monomer selected from the following groups: acrylates, methacrylates, styrene, substituted styrene, unsaturated dihalides, acrylonitriles, methacrylonitrile. The thermoplastic materials may contain amide, ester, urethane, urea, ether, carbonate, acetal, sulfide, phosphate, phosphonate ester, and siloxane linkages. The hollow solid particles may comprise from 1% to 60% of
10 recurring structural units derived from vinylidene chloride, from 20% to 90% of recurring structural units derived from acrylonitrile and from 1% to 50% of recurring structural units derived from a (meth)acrylic monomer, the sum of the percentages (by weight) being equal to 100. The (meth)acrylic monomer is, for example, a methyl acrylate or methacrylate, and especially the methacrylate. Preferably, the solid particles are comprised of a polymer or
15 copolymer of at least one monomer selected from expanded or non-expanded vinylidene chloride, acrylic, styrene, and (meth)acrylonitrile. More preferably, the solid particles are comprised of a copolymer of acrylonitrile and methacrylonitrile.

Solid particles comprised of polymers and copolymers obtained from esters, such as, for example, vinyl acetate or lactate, or acids, such as, for example, itaconic, citraconic, maleic or fumaric acids may also be used. See, in this regard, Japanese Patent Application No. JP-A-2-
20 112304, the full disclosure of which is incorporated herein by reference.

Non-limiting examples of commercially available suitable solid particles are 551 DE (particle size range of approximately 30-50 μm and density of approximately 42 kg/m^3), 551 DE
20 (particle size range of approximately 15-25 μm and density of approximately 60 kg/m^3), 461 DE (particle size range of approximately 20-40 μm and density 60 kg/m^3), 551 DE 80 (particle
25 size of approximately 50-80 μm and density of approximately 42 kg/m^3), 091 DE (particle size range of approximately 35-55 μm and density of approximately 30 kg/m^3), all of which are marketed under the trademark EXPANCEL™ by Akzo Nobel. Other examples of suitable solid
30 particles for use herein are marketed under the trademarks DUALITE® and MICROPEARL™ series of microspheres from Pierce & Stevens Corporation. Particularly preferred hollow solid particles are 091 DE and 551DE 50. The hollow solid particles of the present invention exist in
either dry or hydrated state. The aforesaid solid particles are nontoxic and non irritating to the skin.

Hollow solid particles that are useful in the invention can be prepared, for example, via the processes described in EP-56,219, EP-348,372, EP-486,080, EP-320,473, EP-112,807 and

U.S. Pat. No. 3,615,972, the full disclosure of each of which is incorporated herein by reference.

Alternatively, the wall of the hollow solid particles useful in the present invention may be formed from an inorganic material. The inorganic material may be a silica, a soda-lime-borosilicate glass, a silica-alumina ceramic, or an alkali alumino silicate ceramic. Non-limiting
5 examples of commercially available suitable low density, inorganic solid particles are H50/10,000 EPX (particle size range approximately 20-60 μm), S38 (particle size range approximately 15-65 μm), W-210 (particle size range approximately 1-12 μm), W-410 (particle size range approximately 1-24 μm), W-610 (particle size range approximately 1-40 μm), G-200 (particle size range approximately 1-12 μm), G-400 (particle size range approximately 1-24 μm), G-600
10 (particle size range approximately 1-40 μm), all of which are marketed under the trademarks 3M™ Scotchlite™ Glass Bubbles, 3M™ Zeeospheres™ ceramic microspheres, and 3M™ Z-Light Spheres™ Ceramic Microspheres. Also useful are Silica shells (average particle size 3 μm) available from KOBO Products and LUXSIL™ (3-13 μm mean diameter) available from PQ Corporation.

15 Preferably, the wall of the hollow solid particles useful in the invention are flexible. "Flexible", as used herein, means that the hollow solid particles are easy to compress. When pressure is reduced the hollow particles regain their original volume. The flexible hollow solid particles could alter their shape under an applied stress, or thermal expansion and contraction due to temperature change. Thus, the solid particles could expand upon heating.

20 The solid particles of the invention may be permeable or non-permeable. "Permeable", as used herein, means that they permit a liquid or gas to pass through them under given conditions. Preferably, a majority of the solid particles of the present invention will maintain their structural integrity during normal use of the personal cleansing composition. More preferably, substantially all of the solid particles maintain their structural integrity during normal use of the personal
25 cleansing composition.

Preferred solid particles will also have physical properties which are not significantly affected by typical processing of the composition. Preferably, solid particles having melting points greater than about 70°C are used. Still more preferably, solid particles having a melting point greater than 80°C are used and most preferably solid particles having melting point of
30 greater than about 95°C are used. As used herein, solid particles with a melting point of greater than 95°C are defined solid, temperature stable particles. The melting point would refer to the temperature at which the particle transitions to a liquid or fluid state or undergoes significant deformation or physical property changes.

In addition, many of the solid particles of present invention are cross-linked or have a

cross-linked surface membrane. These solid particles do not exhibit a distinct melting point. Cross-linked solid particles are also useful as long as they are stable under the processing and storage conditions used in the making of the present compositions.

Preferably, the weight ratio of the cationic polymer to the solid particles in the cleansing composition of the present invention is from about 5:1 to about 1:30. More preferably, the weight ratio of the cationic polymer to the solid particles is from about 2:1 to about 1:20. Even more preferably, the weight ratio of the cationic polymer to the solid particles is from about 1:1 to about 1:10.

10 C. Synthetic Cationic Polymer

The personal cleansing compositions of the present invention comprise certain cationic polymers. These cationic polymers, in combination with the surfactant component and other essential components herein, form a stable personal cleansing composition that provides improved deposition of solid particles (described hereinbefore) onto hair.

15 The cationic polymers suitable for use in the personal cleansing composition herein are water soluble or dispersible, non crosslinked, cationic polymers having a cationic charge density of from about 2 meq/gm to about 10 meq/gm, preferably from about 3 meq/gm to about 8 meq/gm. The select polymers also have an average molecular weight of from about 1,000 to about 5 million, preferably from about 100,000 to about 2,000,000.

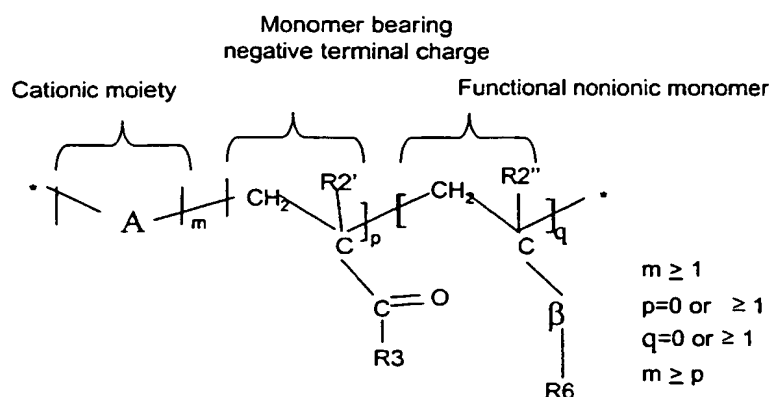
20 The shampoo compositions of the present invention comprise certain cationic deposition polymers that, in combination with the anionic surfactant component and other essential components herein, form polymeric liquid crystals. The polymers can be formulated in a stable shampoo composition that provides improved solid particle deposition and can also provide conditioning performance, even when formulated without additional conditioning actives, and may also provide improved deposition of the conditioning agent (described herein) onto hair. The cationic synthetic polymer may be formed from

- i) one or more cationic monomer units, and optionally
- ii) one or more momomer units bearing a terminal negative charge, and/or
- iii) a functional nonionic momomer,

30 wherein the subsequent charge of the copolymer is positive. The ratio of the three types of monomers is given by m, p and q where m is the number of cationic monomers, p the number of momomers bearing a negative terminal charge and q is the number of functional nonionic momomers.

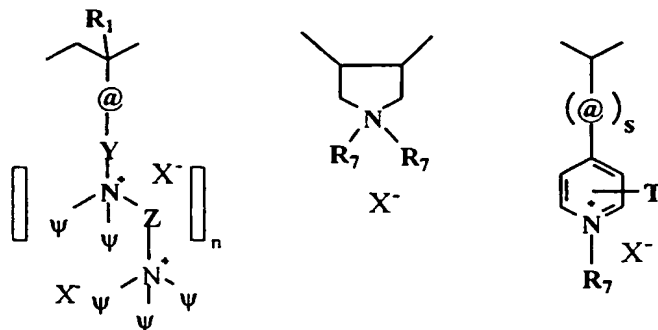
The synthetic cationic polymers suitable for use in the shampoo composition herein are water soluble or dispersible, non crosslinked, cationic polymers having the following structure:

5



10

Where A, may be one or more of the following cationic moieties:



Where @ = amido, alkylamido, ester, ether, alkyl or alkylaryl.

Where Y = C1-C22 alkyl, alkoxy, alkylidene, alkyl or aryloxy

15 Where ψ = C1-C22 alkyl, alkoxy, alkyl aryl or alkyl aryloxy

Where Z = C1-C22 alkyl, alkoxy, aryl or aryloxy

Where R1 = H, C1-C4 linear or branched alkyl

Where s = 0 or 1, n = 0 or ≥ 1

Where T and R7 = C1-C22 alkyl

Where X^- = halogen, hydroxide, alkoxide, sulfate or alkylsulfate

Examples of cationic monomers consist of aminoalkyl (meth)acrylates, (meth)aminoalkyl (meth)acrylamides; monomers comprising at least one secondary, tertiary or quaternary amine function, or a heterocyclic group containing a nitrogen atom, vinylamine or ethylenimine; diallyldialkyl ammonium salts; their mixtures, their salts, and macromonomers deriving from therefrom.

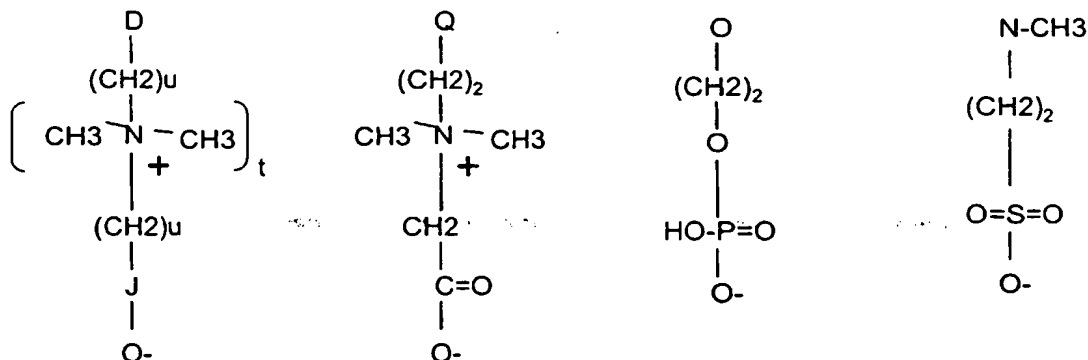
Further examples of cationic monomers include dimethylaminoethyl (meth)acrylate, dimethylaminopropyl (meth)acrylate, ditertiobutylaminoethyl (meth)acrylate, dimethylaminomethyl (meth)acrylamide, dimethylaminopropyl (meth)acrylamide; ethylenimine, vinylamine, 2-vinylpyridine, 4-vinylpyridine; trimethylammonium ethyl (meth)acrylate chloride, trimethylammonium ethyl (meth)acrylate methyl sulphate, dimethylammonium ethyl (meth)acrylate benzyl chloride, 4-benzoylbzyl dimethylammonium ethyl acrylate chloride, trimethyl ammonium ethyl (meth)acrylamido chloride, trimethyl ammonium propyl (meth)acrylamido chloride, vinylbenzyl trimethyl ammonium chloride, diallyldimethyl ammonium chloride.

Preferred cationic monomers comprise quaternary ammonium group of formula $-NR_3^+$, wherein R, which is identical or different, represents a hydrogen atom, an alkyl group comprising 1 to 10 carbon atoms, or a benzyl group, optionally carrying a hydroxyl group, and comprise an anion (counter-ion). Examples of anions are halides such as chloride and bromides, sulphates, hydrosulphates, alkylsulphates (for example comprising 1 to 6 carbon atoms), phosphates, citrates, formates, and acetates.

Preferred cationic monomers include trimethylammonium ethyl (meth)acrylate chloride, trimethylammonium ethyl (meth)acrylate methyl sulphate, dimethylammonium ethyl (meth)acrylate benzyl chloride, 4-benzoylbzyl dimethylammonium ethyl acrylate chloride, trimethyl ammonium ethyl (meth)acrylamido chloride, trimethyl ammonium propyl (meth)acrylamido chloride, vinylbenzyl trimethyl ammonium chloride.

More preferred cationic monomers include trimethyl ammonium propyl (meth)acrylamido chloride.

Where the monomer bearing a negative terminal charge is defined by $R_2' = H$, C1-C4 linear or branched alkyl and R_3 as:



Where D = electronegative element chosen between oxygen, nitrogen, sulfur

Where Q = NH₂ or O

Where u = 1-6

5 Where t = 0-1

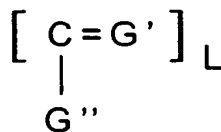
J = oxygenated functional group containing the following elements P, S, C

10 Examples of monomers bearing a negative terminal charge include alpha ethylenically unsaturated monomers comprising a phosphate or phosphonate group, alpha ethylenically unsaturated monocarboxylic acids, monoalkylesters of alpha ethylenically unsaturated dicarboxylic acids, monoalkylamides of alpha ethylenically unsaturated dicarboxylic acids, alpha ethylenically unsaturated compounds comprising a sulphonic acid group, and salts of alpha ethylenically unsaturated compounds comprising a sulphonic acid group.

15 Preferred monomers with a negative terminal charge include acrylic acid, methacrylic acid, vinyl sulphonic acid, salts of vinyl sulfonic acid, vinylbenzene sulphonic acid, salts of vinylbenzene sulphonic acid, alpha-acrylamidomethylpropanesulphonic acid, salts of alpha-acrylamidomethylpropanesulphonic acid, 2-sulphoethyl methacrylate, salts of 2-sulphoethyl methacrylate, acrylamido-2-methylpropanesulphonic acid (AMPS), salts of acrylamido-2-methylpropanesulphonic acid, and styrenesulphonate (SS).

Where the functional nonionic monomer is defined by R₂' = H, C₁-C₄ linear or branched alkyl,

20 R₆ = linear or branched alkyl, alkyl aryl, aryl oxy, alkyloxy, alkylaryl oxy and β is defined as



Where G' and G'' = O, S or N-H and L = 0 or 1.

Examples of such nonionic monomers include vinyl acetate, amides of alpha ethylenically unsaturated carboxylic acids, esters of an alpha ethylenically unsaturated monocarboxylic acids with an hydrogenated or fluorinated alcohol, polyethylene oxide (meth)acrylate (i.e. polyethoxylated (meth)acrylic acid), monoalkylesters of alpha ethylenically unsaturated dicarboxylic acids, monoalkylamides of alpha ethylenically unsaturated dicarboxylic acids, vinyl nitriles, vinylamine amides, vinyl alcohol, vinyl pyrrolidone, and vinyl aromatic compounds.

Preferred nonionic monomers include styrene, acrylamide, methacrylamide, acrylonitrile, methylacrylate, ethylacrylate, n-propylacrylate, n-butylacrylate, methylmethacrylate, ethylmethacrylate, n-propylmethacrylate, n-butylmethacrylate, 2-ethyl-hexyl acrylate, 2-ethyl-hexyl methacrylate, 2-hydroxyethylacrylate and 2-hydroxyethylmethacrylate.

The concentration of the cationic polymer in the shampoo composition ranges about 0.025% to about 5%, preferably from about 0.1% to about 3%, more preferably from about 0.2% to about 1%, by weight of the composition.

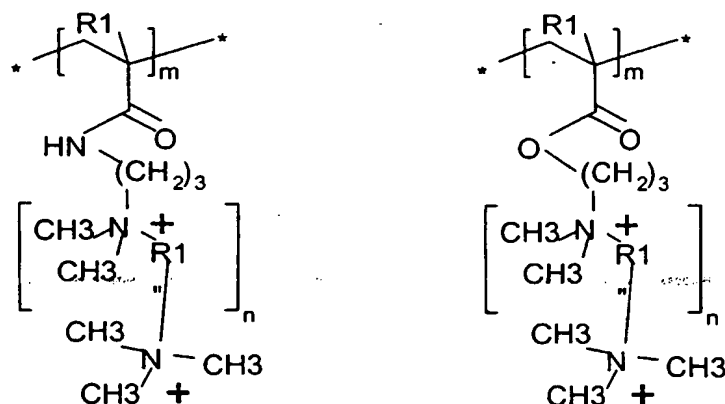
The anionic counterion (X^-) in association with the cationic conditioning polymers may be any known counterion so long as the polymers remain soluble or dispersible in water, in the shampoo composition, or in a coacervate phase of the shampoo composition, and so long as the counterions are physically and chemically compatible with the essential components of the shampoo composition or do not otherwise unduly impair product performance, stability or aesthetics. Non limiting examples of such counterions include halides (e.g., chlorine, fluorine, bromine, iodine), sulfate and methylsulfate.

Homopolymer

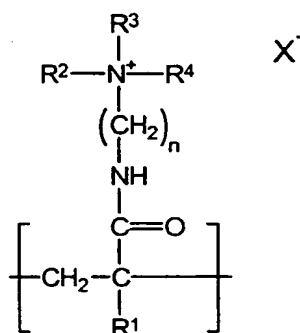
The cationic polymer, by definition must contain cationic monomers and hence m must be greater than 1. However, in the case of homopolymers, there is only cationic monomers and hence p and q are zero.

The following structures are highly preferred synthetic cationic homopolymers. In the case of $R_1 = CH_3$, the charge density is 5.60 when $n=1$.

(Methacryloamidopropyl-pentamethyl-1,3-propylene-2-ol-ammonium dichloride example 3), in the case or $R_1 = CH_3$, the charge density is 6.07 when $n = 2$ (N,N,N,N',N'',N'''-heptamethyl-N''-3-(1-oxo-2-methyl-2-propenyl)aminopropyl-9-oxo-8-azo-decane-1,4,10-triammonium trichloride) and in the case of $R_1 = H$, the charge density is 4.88 when $n=0$ (example 4).



A highly preferred homopolymer conforms to the following structure (Examples 1 and 2):



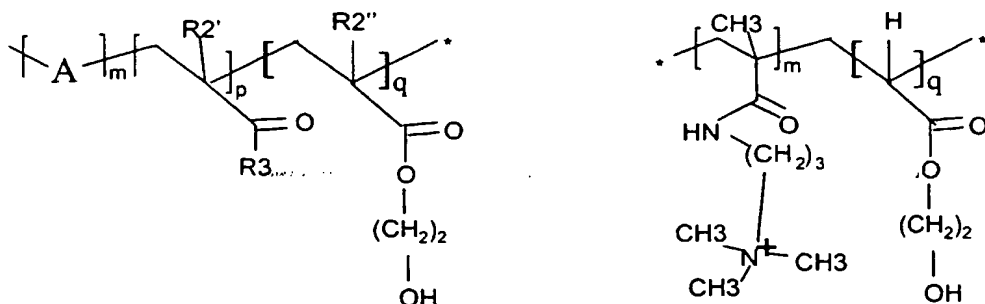
wherein R^1 is hydrogen, methyl or ethyl; each of R^2 , R^3 and R^4 are independently hydrogen or a short chain alkyl having from about 1 to about 8 carbon atoms, preferably from about 1 to about 5 carbon atoms, more preferably from about 1 to about 2 carbon atoms; n is an integer having a value of from about 1 to about 8, preferably from about 1 to about 4; and X is a counterion. The nitrogen attached to R^2 , R^3 and R^4 may be a protonated amine (primary, secondary or tertiary), but is preferably a quaternary ammonium wherein each of R^2 , R^3 and R^4 are alkyl groups.

Copolymers

- 10 The copolymer formed from one or more cationic monomer units and one or more monomer units bearing a negative terminal charge or a functional nonionic monomer, wherein the subsequent charge of the copolymer is positive. In the case of the preferred copolymers p and/or q are greater than 1. In the case that there are monomers with units bearing a terminal negative charge, the overall polymer should be positive in charge and hence $m > p$.

15

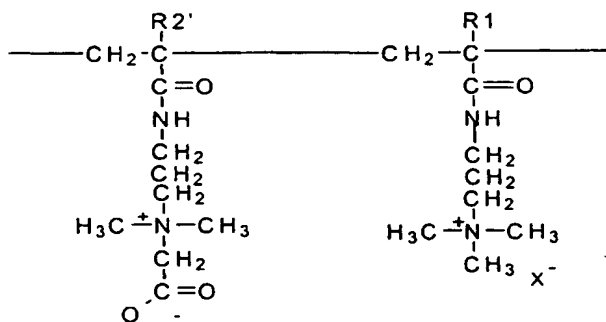
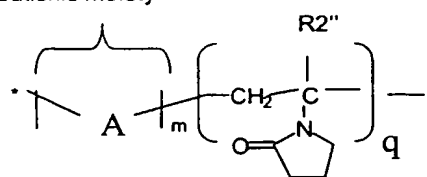
Examples of highly preferred copolymers include (these being exemplified in examples 7, 8, 9, and 12):



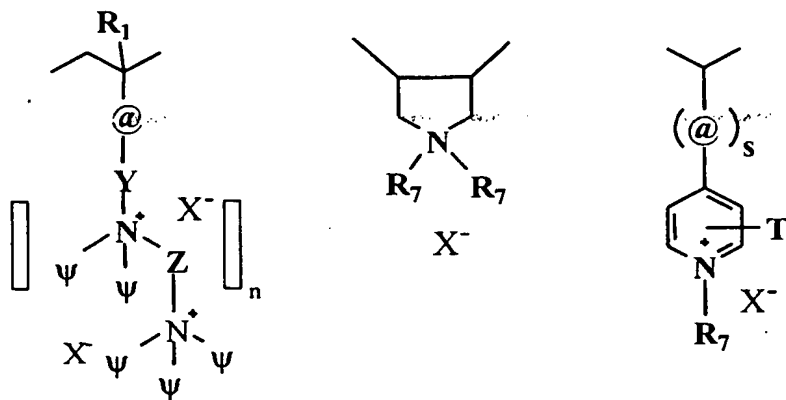
and (these being further exemplified in examples 10, 11, and 13):

5

Cationic moiety



Where A, may be one or more of the following cationic moieties:



Where @ = amido, alkylamido, ester, ether, alkyl or alkylaryl.

10 Where Y = C1-C22 alkyl, alkoxy, alkylidene, alkyl or aryloxy

Where ψ = C1-C22 alkyl, alkyloxy, alkyl aryl or alkyl aryloxy

Where Z = C1-C22 alkyl, alkyloxy, aryl or aryloxy

Where R1 = H, C1-C4 linear or branched alkyl

Where s = 0 or 1, n = 0 or ≥ 1

Where T and R7 = C1-C22 alkyl

5 Where X⁻ = halogeno, hydroxide, alkoxide, sulfate or alkylsulfate

Examples of cationic monomers consist of aminoalkyl (meth)acrylates, (meth)aminoalkyl (meth)acrylamides; monomers comprising at least one secondary, tertiary or quaternary amine function, or a heterocyclic group containing a nitrogen atom, vinylamine or ethylenimine; 10 diallyldialkyl ammonium salts; their mixtures, their salts, and macromonomers deriving from therefrom.

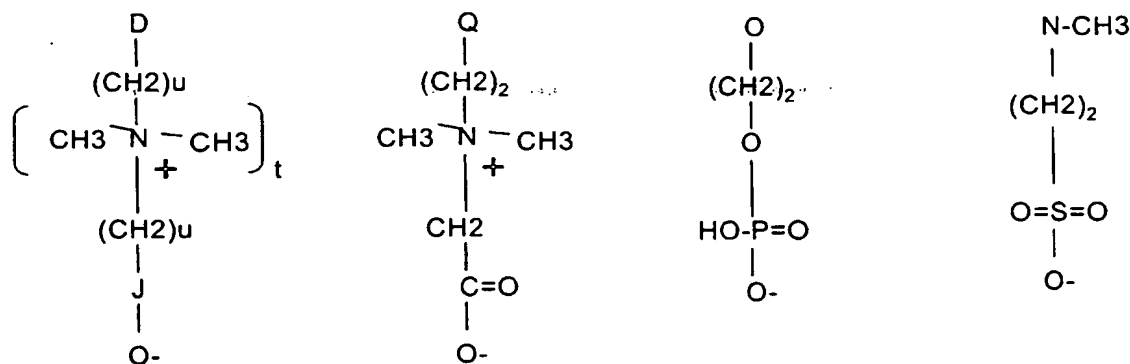
Further examples of cationic monomers include dimethylaminoethyl (meth)acrylate, dimethylaminopropyl (meth)acrylate, ditertiobutylaminoethyl (meth)acrylate, dimethylaminomethyl (meth)acrylamide, dimethylaminopropyl (meth)acrylamide; ethylenimine, 15 vinylamine, 2-vinylpyridine, 4-vinylpyridine; trimethylammonium ethyl (meth)acrylate chloride, trimethylammonium ethyl (meth)acrylate methyl sulphate, dimethylammonium ethyl (meth)acrylate benzyl chloride, 4-benzoylbzyl dimethylammonium ethyl acrylate chloride, trimethyl ammonium ethyl (meth)acrylamido chloride, trimethyl ammonium propyl (meth)acrylamido chloride, vinylbenzyl trimethyl ammonium chloride, diallyldimethyl 20 ammonium chloride.

Preferred cationic monomers comprise quaternary ammonium group of formula -NR₃⁺, wherein R, which is identical or different, represents a hydrogen atom, an alkyl group comprising 1 to 10 carbon atoms, or a benzyl group, optionally carrying a hydroxyl group, and comprise an anion (counter-ion). Examples of anions are halides such as chloride and bromides, sulphates, 25 hydrosulphates, alkylsulphates (for example comprising 1 to 6 carbon atoms), phosphates, citrates, formates, and acetates.

Preferred cationic monomers include trimethylammonium ethyl (meth)acrylate chloride, trimethylammonium ethyl (meth)acrylate methyl sulphate, dimethylammonium ethyl (meth)acrylate benzyl chloride, 4-benzoylbzyl dimethylammonium ethyl acrylate chloride, 30 trimethyl ammonium ethyl (meth)acrylamido chloride, trimethyl ammonium propyl (meth)acrylamido chloride, vinylbenzyl trimethyl ammonium chloride.

More preferred cationic monomers include trimethyl ammonium propyl (meth)acrylamido chloride.

Where the monomer bearing a negative terminal charge is defined by $R2' = H$, C1-C4 linear or branched alkyl and R3 as:



5 Where D = electronegative element chosen between oxygen, nitrogen, sulfur

Where Q = NH₂ or O

Where u = 1-6

Where t = 0-1

J = oxygenated functional group containing the following elements P, S, C

10

Examples of monomers bearing a negative terminal charge include alpha ethylenically unsaturated monomers comprising a phosphate or phosphonate group, alpha ethylenically unsaturated monocarboxylic acids, monoalkylesters of alpha ethylenically unsaturated dicarboxylic acids, monoalkylamides of alpha ethylenically unsaturated dicarboxylic acids, alpha ethylenically unsaturated compounds comprising a sulphonic acid group, and salts of alpha ethylenically unsaturated compounds comprising a sulphonic acid group.

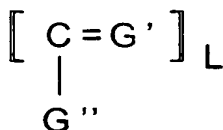
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Preferred monomers with a negative terminal charge include acrylic acid, methacrylic acid, vinyl sulphonic acid, salts of vinyl sulfonic acid, vinylbenzene sulphonic acid, salts of vinylbenzene sulphonic acid, alpha-acrylamidomethylpropanesulphonic acid, salts of alpha-acrylamidomethylpropanesulphonic acid, 2-sulphoethyl methacrylate, salts of 2-sulphoethyl methacrylate, acrylamido-2-methylpropanesulphonic acid (AMPS), salts of acrylamido-2-methylpropanesulphonic acid, and styrenesulphonate (SS).

20

Where the functional nonionic monomer is defined by $R2'' = H$, C1-C4 linear or branched alkyl,

25 R6 = linear or branched alkyl, alkyl aryl, aryl oxy, alkyloxy, alkylaryl oxy and V is defined as



Where G' and G'' = O, S or N-H and L = 0 or 1.

5 Examples of such nonionic monomers include vinyl acetate, amides of alpha ethylenically unsaturated carboxylic acids, esters of an alpha ethylenically unsaturated monocarboxylic acids with an hydrogenated or fluorinated alcohol, polyethylene oxide (meth)acrylate (i.e. polyethoxylated (meth)acrylic acid), monoalkylesters of alpha ethylenically unsaturated dicarboxylic acids, monoalkylamides of alpha ethylenically unsaturated dicarboxylic acids, vinyl
10 nitriles, vinylamine amides, vinyl alcohol, vinyl pyrrolidone, and vinyl aromatic compounds.

Preferred nonionic monomers include styrene, acrylamide, methacrylamide, acrylonitrile, methylacrylate, ethylacrylate, n-propylacrylate, n-butylacrylate, methylmethacrylate, ethylmethacrylate, n-propylmethacrylate, n-butylmethacrylate, 2-ethyl-hexyl acrylate, 2-ethyl-hexyl methacrylate, 2-hydroxyethylacrylate and 2-hydroxyethylmethacrylate.

15 While not being by a particular theory, the formation of liquid crystals may depend upon the backbone stiffness of the polymer – generally the stiffer polymers being preferred for liquid crystal formation. An alternate measure of backbone stiffness is the “persistence length a”. This is defined as the average projection of an infinitely long chain on the initial tangent of the chain. Preferably, the cationic polymer of the present invention has a relatively high backbone stiffness
20 and/or persistence length a.

D. Phase Separation Initiator

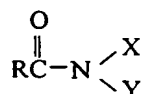
The personal cleansing compositions of the present invention comprise a phase separation initiator. By the term “phase separation initiators”, as used herein, means electrolytes,
25 amphiphiles or mixtures thereof capable of inducing phase separation when combined with compositions comprising a surfactant system and a nonionic or anionic water-soluble polymer.

By the term “amphiphile” as used herein, means, generally, substances which contain both hydrophilic and hydrophobic (lipophilic) groups. Amphiphiles preferred for use in the present invention are those which generally do not form micelles or liquid crystal phases and include, but
30 are not limited to: amides of fatty acids; fatty alcohols; fatty esters, glycol mono- and di- esters of fatty acids; glyceryl esters.

Yet another class of particularly useful amphiphiles are fragrances. Typically "fragrance raw materials" comprise inter alia alcohols, ketones, aldehydes, esters, ethers, nitrites, and cyclic and acyclic alkenes such as terpenes. A listing of common "fragrance raw materials" can be found in various reference sources, for example, "Perfume and Flavor Chemicals", Vols. I and II; Steffen

5 Arctander Allured Pub. Co. (1994), "Perfumes: Art, Science and Technology"; Muller, P. M. and Lamparsky, D., Blackie Academic and Professional (1994) and US Patent 6,087,322 to Morelli et al., incorporated herein by reference. The phase separation initiator is incorporated in liquid crystals, and is therefore deposited on the hair, giving greater fragrance longevity to the hair or skin.

10 Amides, including alkanol amides, are the condensation products of fatty acids with primary and secondary amines or alkanolamines to yield products of the general formula:



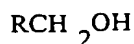
wherein RCO is a fatty acid radical and R is C₈₋₂₀; X is an alkyl, aromatic or alkanol (CHR'CH₂OH wherein R' is H or C₁₋₆ alkyl); Y is H, alkyl, alkanol or X. Suitable amides

15 include, but are not limited to , cocamide, lauramide, oleamide and stearamide. Suitable alkanolamides include, but are not limited to, cocamide DEA, cocamide MEA, cocamide MIPA, isostearamide DEA, isostearamide MEA, isostearamide MIPA, lanolinamide DEA, lauramide DEA, lauramide MEA, lauramide MIPA, linoleamide DEA, linoleamide MEA, linoleamide MIPA, myristamide DEA, myristamide MEA, myristamide MIPA, Oleamide DEA, Oleamide

20 MEA, Oleamide MIPA, palmamide DEA, palmamide MEA, palmamide MIPA, palmitamide DEA, palmitamide MEA, palm kernelamide DEA, palm kernelamide MEA, palm kernelamide MIPA, peanutamide MEA, peanutamide MIPA, soyamide DEA, stearamide DEA, stearamide MEA, stearamide MIPA, tallamide DEA, tallowamide DEA, tallowamide MEA, undecylenamide DEA, undecylenamide MEA. The condensation reaction may be carried out with free fatty acids

25 or with all types of esters of the fatty acids, such as fats and oils, and particularly methyl esters. The reaction conditions and the raw material sources determine the blend of materials in the end product and the nature of any impurities.

Fatty alcohols are higher molecular weight, nonvolatile, primary alcohols having the general formula:



wherein R is a C₈₋₂₀ alkyl. They can be produced from natural fats and oils by reduction of the fatty acid COOH- grouping to the hydroxyl function. Alternatively, identical or similarly structured fatty alcohols can be produced according to conventional synthetic methods known in the art. Suitable fatty alcohols include, but are not limited to, behenyl alcohol, C₉₋₁₁ alcohols, C₁₂₋₁₃ alcohols, C₁₂₋₁₅ alcohols, C₁₂₋₁₆ alcohols, C₁₄₋₁₅ alcohols, caprylic alcohol, cetearyl alcohol, coconut alcohol, decyl alcohol, isocetyl alcohol, isostearyl alcohol, lauryl alcohol, oleyl alcohol, palm kernel alcohol, stearyl alcohol, cetyl alcohol, tallow alcohol, tridecyl alcohol or myristyl alcohol.

Glyceryl esters comprise a subgroup of esters which are primarily fatty acid mono- and di-glycerides or triglycerides modified by reaction with other alcohols and the like. Preferred glyceryl esters are mono and diglycerides. Suitable glyceryl esters and derivatives thereof include, but are not limited to, acetylated hydrogenated tallow glyceride, glyceryl behenate, glyceryl caprate, glyceryl caprylate, glyceryl caprylate/caprate, glyceryl dilaurate, glyceryl dioleate, glyceryl erucate, glyceryl hydroxystearate, glyceryl isostearate, glyceryl lanolate, glyceryl laurate, glyceryl linoleate, glyceryl oleate, glyceryl stearate, glyceryl myristate, glyceryl distearate and mixtures thereof,

Also useful as amphiphiles in the present invention are long chain glycol esters or mixtures thereof. Included are ethylene glycol esters of fatty acids having from about 8 to about 22 carbon atoms. Fatty esters of the formula RCO-OR' also act as suitable amphiphiles in the compositions of the present invention, where one of R and R' is a C₈₋₂₂ alkyl and the other is a C₁₋₃ alkyl.

The amphiphiles of the present invention may also encompass a variety of surface active compounds such as nonionic and cationic surfactants. If incorporated into the compositions of the present invention, these surface active compounds become additional surfactants used as amphiphiles for the purpose of initiating phase separation and are separate and apart from the surfactants of the surfactant system and the alkyl glyceryl sulfonate surfactant of the present invention.

Amphiphiles preferred for use herein include cocamide MEA, cetyl alcohol and stearyl alcohol.

The amphiphiles of the present invention are preferably present in the personal cleansing compositions at levels of from 0 to about 8%, preferably from about 0.5% to about 4%.

Suitable electrolytes include mono-, di- and trivalent inorganic salts as well as organic salts. Surfactant salts themselves are not included in the present electrolyte definition but other salts are. Suitable salts include, but are not limited to, phosphates, sulfates, nitrates, citrates and

halides. The counter ions of such salts can be, but are not limited to, sodium, potassium, ammonium, magnesium or other mono-, di and tri valent cation. Electrolytes most preferred for use in the compositions of the present invention include sodium chloride, ammonium chloride, sodium citrate, and magnesium sulfate. It is recognized that these salts may serve as thickening aids or buffering aids in addition to their role as a phase separation initiator. The amount of the electrolyte used will generally depend on the amount of the amphiphile incorporated, but may be used at concentration levels of from about 0.1% to about 4%, preferably from about 0.2% to about 2%. More preferably, less than 2% of electrolyte is used in the cleansing composition of the present invention. Even more preferably, less than 1% of electrolyte is used in the cleansing composition of the present invention.

The amount of phase separation initiator comprising the electrolyte and/or the amphiphile will vary with the type of surfactant and polymer, but is preferably present at a level of from about 0.1% to about 10%, more preferably from about 0.1% to about 5%, still more preferably from about 0.5% to about 4%, and yet more preferably from about 1% to about 3%.

In view of the highly preferred nature and activity of the phase separation initiators described above, the compositions of the present invention are, preferably, substantially free of materials which would prevent the induction or formation of separate, liquid phases. The term "substantially free", as used here, means that the compositions of the present invention contain no more than about 0.5% of such materials, preferably less than 0.25%, more preferably zero. Such materials typically include ethylene glycol, propylene glycol, ethyl alcohol and the like.

The compositions of the present invention are also preferably substantially free of other ingredients which unduly minimize the formation of separate and distinct liquid phases, especially ingredients which do not provide a significant benefit to the present invention.

E. Water

The personal-cleansing compositions of the present invention comprise from about 50% to about 95%, preferably from about 60% to about 90%, more preferably from about 75% to about 85%, by weight of water.

F. Additional Components

Conditioning Agent

Conditioning agents include any material which is used to give a particular conditioning benefit to hair and/or skin. In hair treatment compositions, suitable conditioning agents are those which deliver one or more benefits relating to shine, softness, combability, antistatic properties, wet-handling, damage, manageability, body, and greasiness. The conditioning agents useful in the personal cleansing compositions of the present invention typically comprise a water insoluble,

water dispersible, non-volatile, liquid that forms emulsified, liquid droplets or are solubilized by the surfactant micelles, in the anionic deterative surfactant component (described above). Suitable conditioning agents for use in the personal cleansing composition are those conditioning agents characterized generally as silicones (e.g. silicone oils, cationic silicones, silicone gums, high refractive silicones, and silicone resins), organic conditioning oils (e.g. hydrocarbon oils, polyolefins, and fatty esters) or combinations thereof, or those conditioning agents which otherwise form liquid, dispersed, droplets in the aqueous surfactant matrix herein. Such conditioning agents should be physically and chemically compatible with the essential components of the composition, and should not otherwise unduly impair product stability, aesthetics or performance.

The concentration of the conditioning agent in the personal cleansing composition should be sufficient to provide the desired conditioning benefits, and as will be apparent to one of ordinary skill in the art. Such concentration can vary with the conditioning agent, the conditioning performance desired, the average size of the conditioning agent droplets, the type and concentration of other components, and other like factors.

1. Silicones

The conditioning agent of the personal cleansing compositions of the present invention is preferably an insoluble silicone conditioning agent. The silicone conditioning agent droplets may comprise volatile silicone, non-volatile silicone, or combinations thereof. Preferred are non-volatile silicone conditioning agents. If volatile silicones are present, it will typically be incidental to their use as a solvent or carrier for commercially available forms of non-volatile silicone materials ingredients, such as silicone gums and resins. The silicone conditioning agent droplets may comprise a silicone fluid conditioning agent and may also comprise other ingredients, such as a silicone resin to improve silicone fluid deposition efficiency or enhance glossiness of the hair (especially when high refractive index (e.g. above about 1.46) silicone conditioning agents are used (e.g. highly phenylated silicones).

The concentration of the silicone conditioning agent typically ranges from about 0.01% to about 10%, by weight of the composition, preferably from about 0.1% to about 8%, more preferably from about 0.1% to about 5%, most preferably from about 0.2% to about 3%. Non-limiting examples of suitable silicone conditioning agents, and optional suspending agents for the silicone, are described in U.S. Reissue Pat. No. 34,584, U.S. Pat. No. 5,104,646, and U.S. Pat. No. 5,106,609, which descriptions are incorporated herein by reference. The silicone conditioning agents for use in the personal cleansing compositions of the present invention preferably have a viscosity, as measured at 25°C, from about 20 to about 2,000,000 centistokes ("csc"), more

preferably from about 1,000 to about 1,800,000 csk, even more preferably from about 50,000 to about 1,500,000 csk, most preferably from about 100,000 to about 1,500,000 csk.

The dispersed silicone conditioning agent droplets typically have a volume average particle diameter ranging from about 5 μ m to about 125 μ m. For small particle application to hair, the volume average particle diameters typically range from about 0.01 μ m to about 4 μ m, preferably from about 0.01 μ m to about 2 μ m, more preferably from about 0.01 μ m to about 0.5 μ m. For larger particle application to hair, the volume average particle diameters typically range from about 5 μ m to about 125 μ m, preferably from about 10 μ m to about 90 μ m, more preferably from about 15 μ m to about 70 μ m, more preferably from about 20 μ m to about 50 μ m.

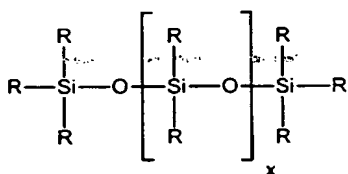
Background material on silicones including sections discussing silicone fluids, gums, and resins, as well as manufacture of silicones, are found in *Encyclopedia of Polymer Science and Engineering*, vol. 15, 2d ed., pp 204-308, John Wiley & Sons, Inc. (1989), incorporated herein by reference.

a. Silicone oils

Silicone fluids include silicone oils, which are flowable silicone materials having a viscosity, as measured at 25°C, less than 1,000,000 csk, preferably from about 5 csk to about 1,000,000 csk, more preferably from about 10 csk to about 100,000 csk. Suitable silicone oils for use in the personal cleansing compositions of the present invention include polyalkyl siloxanes, polyaryl siloxanes, polyalkylaryl siloxanes, polyether siloxane copolymers, and mixtures thereof.

Other insoluble, non-volatile silicone fluids having hair conditioning properties may also be used.

Silicone oils include polyalkyl or polyaryl siloxanes which conform to the following Formula (I):



wherein R is aliphatic, preferably alkyl or alkenyl, or aryl, R can be substituted or unsubstituted, and x is an integer from 1 to about 8,000. Suitable unsubstituted R groups for use in the personal cleansing compositions of the present invention include, but are not limited to: alkoxy, aryloxy, alkaryl, arylalkyl, arylalkenyl, alkamino, and ether-substituted, hydroxyl-substituted, and halogen-substituted aliphatic and aryl groups. Suitable R groups also include cationic amines and quaternary ammonium groups.

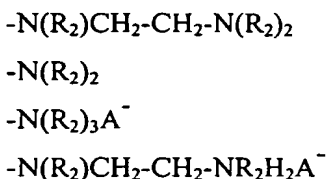
Preferred alkyl and alkenyl substituents are C₁ to C₅ alkyls and alkenyls, more preferably from C₁ to C₄, most preferably from C₁ to C₂. The aliphatic portions of other alkyl-, alkenyl-, or alkynyl-containing groups (such as alkoxy, alkaryl, and alkamino) can be straight or branched chains, and are preferably from C₁ to C₅, more preferably from C₁ to C₄, even more preferably from C₁ to C₃, most preferably from C₁ to C₂. As discussed above, the R substituents can also contain amino functionalities (e.g. alkamino groups), which can be primary, secondary or tertiary amines or quaternary ammonium. These include mono-, di- and tri- alkylamino and alkoxyamino groups, wherein the aliphatic portion chain length is preferably as described above.

b. Cationic silicones

Cationic silicone fluids suitable for use in the personal cleansing compositions of the present invention include, but are not limited to, those which conform to the general formula (II):

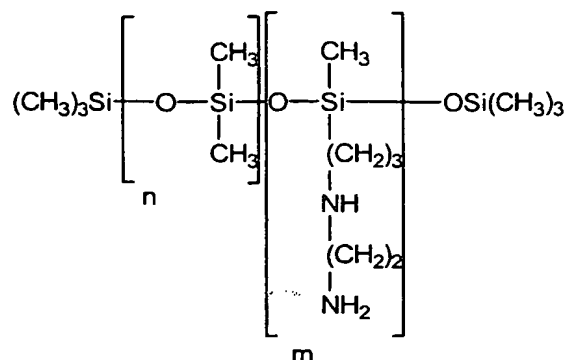
$$(R_1)_a G_{3-a} - Si - (-OSiG_2)_n - (-OSiG_b(R_1)_{2-b})_m - O - SiG_{3-a}(R_1)_a$$

wherein G is hydrogen, phenyl, hydroxy, or C₁-C₈ alkyl, preferably methyl; a is 0 or an integer having a value from 1 to 3, preferably 0; b is 0 or 1, preferably 1; n is a number from 0 to 1,999, preferably from 49 to 149; m is an integer from 1 to 2,000, preferably from 1 to 10; the sum of n and m is a number from 1 to 2,000, preferably from 50 to 500; R₁ is a monovalent radical conforming to the general formula C_qH_{2q}L, wherein q is an integer having a value from 2 to 8 and L is selected from the following groups:



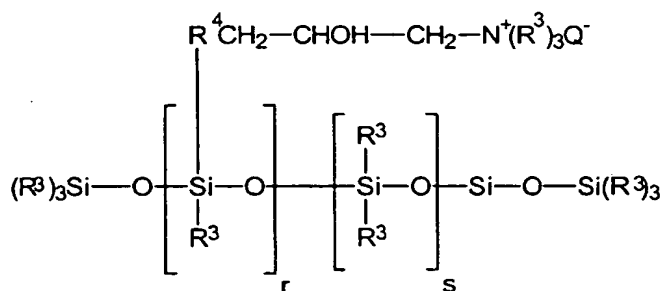
wherein R₂ is hydrogen, phenyl, benzyl, or a saturated hydrocarbon radical, preferably an alkyl radical from about C₁ to about C₂₀, and A⁻ is a halide ion.

An especially preferred cationic silicone corresponding to formula (II) is the polymer known as "trimethylsilylamodimethicone", which is shown below in formula (III):



Other silicone cationic polymers which may be used in the personal cleansing compositions of the present invention are represented by the general formula (IV):

5



wherein R^3 is a monovalent hydrocarbon radical from C_1 to C_{18} , preferably an alkyl or alkenyl radical, such as methyl; R_4 is a hydrocarbon radical, preferably a C_1 to C_{18} alkylene radical or a C_{10} to C_{18} alkyleneoxy radical, more preferably a C_1 to C_8 alkyleneoxy radical; Q^- is a halide ion, preferably chloride; r is an average statistical value from 2 to 20, preferably from 2 to 8; s is an average statistical value from 20 to 200, preferably from 20 to 50. A preferred polymer of this class is known as UCARE SILICONE ALE 56™, available from Union Carbide.

c. Silicone gums

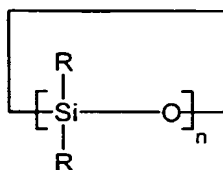
Other silicone fluids suitable for use in the personal cleansing compositions of the present invention are the insoluble silicone gums. These gums are polyorganosiloxane materials having a viscosity, as measured at 25°C , of greater than or equal to 1,000,000 csk. Silicone gums are described in U.S. Pat. No. 4,152,416; Noll and Walter, *Chemistry and Technology of Silicones*, New York: Academic Press (1968); and in General Electric Silicone Rubber Product Data Sheets SE 30, SE 33, SE 54 and SE 76, all of which are incorporated herein by reference. The silicone gums will typically have a weight average molecular weight in excess of about 200,000, preferably from about 200,000 to about 1,000,000. Specific non-limiting examples of silicone gums for use in the personal cleansing compositions of the present invention include

polydimethylsiloxane, (polydimethylsiloxane) (methylvinylsiloxane) copolymer, poly(dimethylsiloxane) (diphenyl siloxane)(methylvinylsiloxane) copolymer and mixtures thereof.

d. High refractive index silicones

Other non-volatile, insoluble silicone fluid conditioning agents that are suitable for use in the personal cleansing compositions of the present invention are those known as "high refractive index silicones," having a refractive index of at least about 1.46, preferably at least about 1.48, more preferably at least about 1.52, most preferably at least about 1.55. The refractive index of the polysiloxane fluid will generally be less than about 1.70, typically less than about 1.60. In this context, polysiloxane "fluid" includes oils as well as gums.

The high refractive index polysiloxane fluid includes those represented by general Formula (I) above, as well as cyclic polysiloxanes such as those represented by Formula (V) below:



wherein R is as defined above, and n is a number from about 3 to about 7, preferably from about 3 to about 5.

The high refractive index polysiloxane fluids contain an amount of aryl-containing R substituents sufficient to increase the refractive index to the desired level, which is described above. Additionally, R and n must be selected so that the material is non-volatile.

Aryl-containing substituents include those which contain alicyclic and heterocyclic five and six member aryl rings and those which contain fused five or six member rings. The aryl rings themselves can be substituted or unsubstituted.

Generally, the high refractive index polysiloxane fluids will have a degree of aryl-containing substituents of at least about 15%, preferably at least about 20%, more preferably at least about 25%, even more preferably at least about 35%, most preferably at least about 50%. Typically, the degree of aryl substitution will be less than about 90%, more generally less than about 85%, preferably from about 55% to about 80%.

Preferred high refractive index polysiloxane fluids have a combination of phenyl or phenyl derivative substituents (most preferably phenyl), with alkyl substituents, preferably C₁-C₄

alkyl (most preferably methyl), hydroxy, or C₁-C₄ alkylamino (especially -R¹NHR²NH₂ wherein each R¹ and R² independently is a C₁-C₃ alkyl, alkenyl, and/or alkoxy).

When high refractive index silicones are used in the personal cleansing compositions of the present invention, they are preferably used in solution with a spreading agent, such as a
5 silicone resin or a surfactant, to reduce the surface tension by a sufficient amount to enhance spreading and thereby enhance the glossiness (subsequent to drying) of hair treated with the compositions.

Silicone fluids suitable for use in the personal cleansing compositions of the present invention are disclosed in U.S. Pat. No. 2,826,551, U.S. Pat. No. 3,964,500, U.S. Pat. No.
10 4,364,837, British Pat. No. 849,433, and *Silicon Compounds*, Petrarch Systems, Inc. (1984), all of which are incorporated herein by reference.

e. Silicone resins

Silicone resins may be included in the silicone conditioning agent of the personal cleansing compositions of the present invention. These resins are highly cross-linked polymeric
15 siloxane systems. The cross-linking is introduced through the incorporation of trifunctional and tetrafunctional silanes with monofunctional or difunctional, or both, silanes during manufacture of the silicone resin.

Silicone materials and silicone resins in particular, can conveniently be identified according to a shorthand nomenclature system known to those of ordinary skill in the art as
20 "MDTQ" nomenclature. Under this system, the silicone is described according to presence of various siloxane monomer units which make up the silicone. Briefly, the symbol M denotes the monofunctional unit (CH₃)₃SiO_{0.5}; D denotes the difunctional unit (CH₃)₂SiO; T denotes the trifunctional unit (CH₃)SiO_{1.5}; and Q denotes the quadra- or tetra-functional unit SiO₂. Primes of the unit symbols (e.g. M', D', T', and Q') denote substituents other than methyl, and must be
25 specifically defined for each occurrence.

Preferred silicone resins for use in the personal cleansing compositions of the present invention include, but are not limited to MQ, MT, MTQ, MDT and MDTQ resins. Methyl is a preferred silicone substituent. Especially preferred silicone resins are MQ resins, wherein the M:Q ratio is from about 0.5:1.0 to about 1.5:1.0 and the average molecular weight of the silicone
30 resin is from about 1000 to about 10,000.

The weight ratio of the non-volatile silicone fluid, having refractive index below 1.46, to the silicone resin component, when used, is preferably from about 4:1 to about 400:1, more preferably from about 9:1 to about 200:1, most preferably from about 19:1 to about 100:1, particularly when the silicone fluid component is a polydimethylsiloxane fluid or a mixture of

polydimethylsiloxane fluid and polydimethylsiloxane gum as described above. Insofar as the silicone resin forms a part of the same phase in the compositions hereof as the silicone fluid, i.e. the conditioning active, the sum of the fluid and resin should be included in determining the level of silicone conditioning agent in the composition.

5 **2. Organic conditioning oils**

The conditioning component of the personal cleansing compositions of the present invention may also comprise from about 0.05% to about 3%, by weight of the composition, preferably from about 0.08% to about 1.5%, more preferably from about 0.1% to about 1%, of at least one organic conditioning oil as the conditioning agent, either alone or in combination with
10 other conditioning agents, such as the silicones (described above).

a. Hydrocarbon oils

Suitable organic conditioning oils for use as conditioning agents in the personal cleansing compositions of the present invention include, but are not limited to, hydrocarbon oils having at least about 10 carbon atoms, such as cyclic hydrocarbons, straight chain aliphatic hydrocarbons
15 (saturated or unsaturated), and branched chain aliphatic hydrocarbons (saturated or unsaturated), including polymers and mixtures thereof. Straight chain hydrocarbon oils preferably are from about C₁₂ to about C₁₉. Branched chain hydrocarbon oils, including hydrocarbon polymers, typically will contain more than 19 carbon atoms.

Specific non-limiting examples of these hydrocarbon oils include paraffin oil, mineral oil,
20 saturated and unsaturated dodecane, saturated and unsaturated tridecane, saturated and unsaturated tetradecane, saturated and unsaturated pentadecane, saturated and unsaturated hexadecane, polybutene, polydecene, and mixtures thereof. Branched-chain isomers of these compounds, as well as of higher chain length hydrocarbons, can also be used, examples of which include highly branched, saturated or unsaturated, alkanes such as the permethyl-substituted isomers, e.g., the
25 permethyl-substituted isomers of hexadecane and eicosane, such as 2, 2, 4, 4, 6, 6, 8, 8-dimethyl-10-methylundecane and 2, 2, 4, 4, 6, 6-dimethyl-8-methylnonane, available from Permethyl Corporation. Hydrocarbon polymers such as polybutene and polydecene. A preferred hydrocarbon polymer is polybutene, such as the copolymer of isobutylene and butene. A commercially available material of this type is L-14 polybutene from Amoco Chemical
30 Corporation.

b. Polyolefins

Organic conditioning oils for use in the personal cleansing compositions of the present invention can also include liquid polyolefins, more preferably liquid poly- α -olefins, most

preferably hydrogenated liquid poly- α -olefins. Polyolefins for use herein are prepared by polymerization of C_4 to about C_{14} olefinic monomers, preferably from about C_6 to about C_{12} .

Non-limiting examples of olefinic monomers for use in preparing the polyolefin liquids herein include ethylene, propylene, 1-butene, 1-pentene, 1-hexene, 1-octene, 1-decene, 1-dodecene, 1-tetradecene, branched chain isomers such as 4-methyl-1-pentene, and mixtures thereof. Also suitable for preparing the polyolefin liquids are olefin-containing refinery feedstocks or effluents. Preferred hydrogenated α -olefin monomers include, but are not limited to: 1-hexene to 1-hexadecenes, 1-octene to 1-tetradecene, and mixtures thereof.

c. Fatty Esters

Other suitable organic conditioning oils for use as the conditioning agent in the personal cleansing compositions of the present invention include, but are not limited to, fatty esters having at least 10 carbon atoms. These fatty esters include esters with hydrocarbyl chains derived from fatty acids or alcohols (e.g. mono-esters, polyhydric alcohol esters, and di- and tri-carboxylic acid esters). The hydrocarbyl radicals of the fatty esters hereof may include or have covalently bonded thereto other compatible functionalities, such as amides and alkoxy moieties (e.g., ethoxy or ether linkages, etc.).

Specific examples of preferred fatty esters include, but are not limited to: isopropyl isostearate, hexyl laurate, isohexyl laurate, isohexyl palmitate, isopropyl palmitate, decyl oleate, isodecyl oleate, hexadecyl stearate, decyl stearate, isopropyl isostearate, dihexyldecyl adipate, lauryl lactate, myristyl lactate, cetyl lactate, oleyl stearate, oleyl oleate, oleyl myristate, lauryl acetate, cetyl propionate, and oleyl adipate.

Other fatty esters suitable for use in the personal cleansing compositions of the present invention are mono-carboxylic acid esters of the general formula $R'COOR$, wherein R' and R are alkyl or alkenyl radicals, and the sum of carbon atoms in R' and R is at least 10, preferably at least 22.

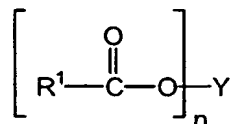
Still other fatty esters suitable for use in the personal cleansing compositions of the present invention are di- and tri-alkyl and alkenyl esters of carboxylic acids, such as esters of C_4 to C_8 dicarboxylic acids (e.g. C_1 to C_{22} esters, preferably C_1 to C_6 , of succinic acid, glutaric acid, adipic acid,). Specific non-limiting examples of di- and tri- alkyl and alkenyl esters of carboxylic acids include isocetyl stearyl stearate, diisopropyl adipate, and tristearyl citrate.

Other fatty esters suitable for use in the personal cleansing compositions of the present invention are those known as polyhydric alcohol esters. Such polyhydric alcohol esters include alkylene glycol esters, such as ethylene glycol mono and di-fatty acid esters, diethylene glycol mono- and di-fatty acid esters, polyethylene glycol mono- and di-fatty acid esters, propylene

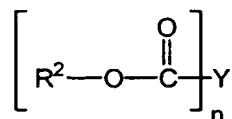
glycol mono- and di-fatty acid esters, polypropylene glycol monooleate, polypropylene glycol 2000 monostearate, ethoxylated propylene glycol monostearate, glyceryl mono- and di-fatty acid esters, polyglycerol poly-fatty acid esters, ethoxylated glyceryl monostearate, 1,3-butylene glycol monostearate, 1,3-butylene glycol distearate, polyoxyethylene polyol fatty acid ester, sorbitan fatty acid esters, and polyoxyethylene sorbitan fatty acid esters.

Still other fatty esters suitable for use in the personal cleansing compositions of the present invention are glycerides, including, but not limited to, mono-, di-, and tri-glycerides, preferably di- and tri-glycerides, most preferably triglycerides. For use in the personal cleansing compositions described herein, the glycerides are preferably the mono-, di-, and tri-esters of glycerol and long chain carboxylic acids, such as C₁₀ to C₂₂ carboxylic acids. A variety of these types of materials can be obtained from vegetable and animal fats and oils, such as castor oil, safflower oil, cottonseed oil, corn oil, olive oil, cod liver oil, almond oil, avocado oil, palm oil, sesame oil, lanolin and soybean oil. Synthetic oils include, but are not limited to, triolein and tristearin glyceryl dilaurate.

Other fatty esters suitable for use in the personal cleansing compositions of the present invention are water insoluble synthetic fatty esters. Some preferred synthetic esters conform to the general Formula (VI):



wherein R¹ is a C₇ to C₉ alkyl, alkenyl, hydroxyalkyl or hydroxyalkenyl group, preferably a saturated alkyl group, more preferably a saturated, linear, alkyl group; n is a positive integer having a value from 2 to 4, preferably 3; and Y is an alkyl, alkenyl, hydroxy or carboxy substituted alkyl or alkenyl, having from about 2 to about 20 carbon atoms, preferably from about 3 to about 14 carbon atoms. Other preferred synthetic esters conform to the general Formula (VII):



wherein R² is a C₈ to C₁₀ alkyl, alkenyl, hydroxyalkyl or hydroxyalkenyl group; preferably a saturated alkyl group, more preferably a saturated, linear, alkyl group; n and Y are as defined above in Formula (VII).

Specific non-limiting examples of suitable synthetic fatty esters for use in the personal cleansing compositions of the present invention include: P-43 (C₈-C₁₀ triester of

trimethylolpropane), MCP-684 (tetraester of 3,3 diethanol-1,5 pentadiol), MCP 121 (C₈-C₁₀ diester of adipic acid), all of which are available from Mobil Chemical Company.

3. Other conditioning agents

Also suitable for use in the compositions herein are the conditioning agents described by the Procter & Gamble Company in U.S. Pat. Nos. 5,674,478, and 5,750,122, both of which are incorporated herein in their entirety by reference. Also suitable for use herein are those conditioning agents described in U.S. Pat. Nos. 4,529,586 (Clairol), 4,507,280 (Clairol), 4,663,158 (Clairol), 4,197,865 (L'Oreal), 4,217, 914 (L'Oreal), 4,381,919 (L'Oreal), and 4,422, 853 (L'Oreal), all of which descriptions are incorporated herein by reference.

Dispersed Oil

Another highly preferred conditioning agent of the present invention is a dispersed oil. The oil should be physically and chemically compatible with the essential components of the composition, or should not otherwise unduly impair product stability, aesthetics or performance.

Suitable oils for use in the shampoo composition are hydrocarbon oils or those materials which otherwise form liquid, dispersed, droplets in the aqueous surfactant matrix herein. The concentration of the oil in the shampoo composition should be sufficient to provide the desired conditioning benefits. Such concentrations can vary with the oil selected, the conditioning performance desired, the average size of the conditioning agent droplets, location of the intended deposition (e.g, skin or hair), the type and concentration of other components, and other factors well known in the art.

The oil droplets preferably have a volume average particle diameter of from about 0.01 microns to about 2,000 microns. For small particle application to hair, the volume average particle diameters preferably range from about 0.01 microns to about 4 microns, more preferably from about 0.01 to about 2 microns, even more preferably from about 0.01 microns to about 0.5 microns. For larger particle application to hair, the volume average particle diameters preferably range from about 4 microns to about 50 microns, more preferably from about 6 microns to about 30 microns, even more preferably from about 9 microns to about 20 microns, still more preferably from about 12 to about 18 microns. For application to skin, the volume average particle diameters range from about 30 microns to about 2,000 microns, preferably from about 50 microns to about 1,500 microns, even more preferably from about 60 microns to about 1,000 microns.

Hydrocarbon oils suitable for use as the dispersed oil herein include highly branched, saturated or unsaturated, alkanes such as the permethyl-substituted isomers, e.g., the permethyl-substituted isomers of hexadecane and eicosane, such as 2, 2, 4, 4, 6, 6, 8, 8-dimethyl-10-

methylundecane and 2, 2, 4, 4, 6, 6-dimethyl-8-methylnonane, sold by Permethyl Corporation. The concentration of such hydrocarbon oils in the shampoo composition preferably range from about 0.05% to about 20%, more preferably from about 0.08% to about 1.5%, and even more preferably from about 0.1% to about 1%, by weight of the shampoo composition.

5 **Suspending agent**

The shampoo compositions of the present invention may further comprise a suspending agent at concentrations effective for suspending the polymeric liquid crystal, the solid particles or the, conditioning agent, or other water-insoluble, dispersed material in the shampoo compositions. Such concentrations range from about 0.1% to about 10%, preferably from about 10 0.3% to about 5.0%, by weight of the shampoo compositions.

Suitable suspending agents include crystalline suspending agents that can be categorized as acyl derivatives, long chain amine oxides, or combinations thereof. These suspending agents are described in U.S. Patent 4,741,855, which description is incorporated herein by reference. These preferred suspending agents include ethylene glycol esters of fatty acids preferably having 15 from about 16 to about 22 carbon atoms. More preferred are the ethylene glycol stearates, both mono and distearate, but particularly the distearate containing less than about 7% of the mono stearate. Other suitable suspending agents include alkanol amides of fatty acids, preferably having from about 16 to about 22 carbon atoms, more preferably about 16 to 18 carbon atoms, preferred examples of which include stearic monoethanolamide, stearic diethanolamide, stearic 20 monoisopropanolamide and stearic monoethanolamide stearate. Other long chain acyl derivatives include long chain esters of long chain fatty acids (e.g., stearyl stearate, cetyl palmitate, etc.); glyceryl esters (e.g., glyceryl distearate) and long chain esters of long chain alkanol amides (e.g., stearamide diethanolamide distearate, stearamide monoethanolamide stearate). Long chain acyl derivatives, ethylene glycol esters of long chain carboxylic acids, long chain amine oxides, and 25 alkanol amides of long chain carboxylic acids in addition to the preferred materials listed above may be used as suspending agents. For example, it is contemplated that suspending agents with long chain hydrocarbyls having C₈-C₂₂ chains may be used.

Other long chain acyl derivatives suitable for use as suspending agents include N,N-dihydrocarbyl amido benzoic acid and soluble salts thereof (e.g., Na, K), particularly 30 N,N-di(hydrogenated) C₁₆, C₁₈ and tallow amido benzoic acid species of this family, which are commercially available from Stepan Company (Northfield, Illinois, USA).

Examples of suitable long chain amine oxides for use as suspending agents include alkyl (C₁₆-C₂₂) dimethyl amine oxides, e.g., stearyl dimethyl amine oxide

35 Other suitable suspending agents include primary amines having a fatty alkyl moiety having at least about 16 carbon atoms, examples of which include palmitamine or stearamine, and

secondary amines having two fatty alkyl moieties each having at least about 12 carbon atoms, examples of which include dipalmitoylamine or di(hydrogenated tallow)amine. Still other suitable suspending agents include di(hydrogenated tallow)phthalic acid amide, crosslinked maleic anhydride-methyl vinyl ether copolymer and more preferred is trihydroxystearin.

5 Anti-dandruff Actives

The compositions of the present invention may also contain an anti-dandruff agent. Suitable, non-limiting examples of anti-dandruff particulates include: pyridinethione salts, azoles, selenium sulfide, particulate sulfur, and mixtures thereof. Preferred are pyridinethione salts. Such anti-dandruff particulate should be physically and chemically compatible with the essential
10 components of the composition, and should not otherwise unduly impair product stability, aesthetics or performance.

Pyridinethione salts

Pyridinethione anti-dandruff particulates, especially 1-hydroxy-2-pyridinethione salts, are highly preferred particulate anti-dandruff agents for use in compositions of the present invention.
15 The concentration of pyridinethione anti-dandruff particulate typically ranges from about 0.1% to about 4%, by weight of the composition, preferably from about 0.1% to about 3%, most preferably from about 0.3% to about 2%. Preferred pyridinethione salts include those formed from heavy metals such as zinc, tin, cadmium, magnesium, aluminum and zirconium, preferably zinc, more preferably the zinc salt of 1-hydroxy-2-pyridinethione (known as "zinc pyridinethione" or "ZPT"), most preferably 1-hydroxy-2-pyridinethione salts in platelet particle form, wherein the
20 particles have an average size of up to about 20 μ , preferably up to about 5 μ , most preferably up to about 2.5 μ . Salts formed from other cations, such as sodium, may also be suitable. Pyridinethione anti-dandruff agents are described, for example, in U.S. Pat. No. 2,809,971; U.S. Pat. No. 3,236,733; U.S. Pat. No. 3,753,196; U.S. Pat. No. 3,761,418; U.S. Pat. No. 4,345,080; 25 U.S. Pat. No. 4,323,683; U.S. Pat. No. 4,379,753; and U.S. Pat. No. 4,470,982, all of which are incorporated herein by reference. It is contemplated that when ZPT is used as the anti-dandruff particulate in the compositions herein, that the growth or re-growth of hair may be stimulated or regulated, or both, or that hair loss may be reduced or inhibited, or that hair may appear thicker or fuller.

30 Other Anti-microbial Actives - In addition to the anti-dandruff active selected from polyvalent metal salts of pyrithione, the present invention may further comprise one or more anti-fungal or anti-microbial actives in addition to the metal pyrithione salt actives. Suitable anti-microbial actives include coal tar, sulfur, whitfield's ointment, castellani's paint, aluminum chloride, gentian violet, octopirox (piroctone olamine), ciclopirox olamine, undecylenic acid and

it's metal salts, potassium permanganate, selenium sulphide, sodium thiosulfate, propylene glycol, oil of bitter orange, urea preparations, griseofulvin, 8-Hydroxyquinoline ciloquinol, thiobendazole, thiocarbamates, haloprogin, polyenes, hydroxypyridone, morpholine, benzylamine, allylamines (such as terbinafine), tea tree oil, clove leaf oil, coriander, palmarosa, berberine, thyme red, cinnamon oil, cinnamic aldehyde, citronellic acid, hinokitol, ichthyol pale, Sensiva SC-50, Elestab HP-100, azelaic acid, lyticase, iodopropynyl butylcarbamate (IPBC), isothiazalinones such as octyl isothiazalinone and azoles, and combinations thereof. Preferred anti-microbials include itraconazole, ketoconazole, selenium sulphide and coal tar.

Azoles

Azole anti-microbials include imidazoles such as benzimidazole, benzothiazole, bifonazole, butaconazole nitrate, climbazole, clotrimazole, croconazole, eberconazole, econazole, elubiol, fenticonazole, fluconazole, flutimazole, isoconazole, ketoconazole, lanoconazole, metronidazole, miconazole, neticonazole, omoconazole, oxiconazole nitrate, sertaconazole, sulconazole nitrate, tioconazole, thiazole, and triazoles such as terconazole and itraconazole, and combinations thereof. When present in the composition, the azole anti-microbial active is included in an amount from about 0.01% to about 5%, preferably from about 0.1% to about 3%, and more preferably from about 0.3% to about 2%, by weight of the composition. Especially preferred herein is ketoconazole.

Selenium Sulfide

Selenium sulfide is a particulate anti-dandruff agent suitable for use in the anti-microbial compositions of the present invention, effective concentrations of which range from about 0.1% to about 4%, by weight of the composition, preferably from about 0.3% to about 2.5%, more preferably from about 0.5% to about 1.5%. Selenium sulfide is generally regarded as a compound having one mole of selenium and two moles of sulfur, although it may also be a cyclic structure that conforms to the general formula Se_xS_y , wherein $x + y = 8$. Average particle diameters for the selenium sulfide are typically less than $15\mu m$, as measured by forward laser light scattering device (e.g. Malvern 3600 instrument), preferably less than $10\mu m$. Selenium sulfide compounds are described, for example, in U.S. Pat. No. 2,694,668; U.S. Pat. No. 3,152,046; U.S. Pat. No. 4,089,945; and U.S. Pat. No. 4,885,107, all of which descriptions are incorporated herein by reference.

Sulfur

Sulfur may also be used as a particulate anti-microbial/anti-dandruff agent in the anti-microbial compositions of the present invention. Effective concentrations of the particulate sulfur are

typically from about 1% to about 4%, by weight of the composition, preferably from about 2% to about 4%.

Keratolytic Agents

The present invention may further comprise one or more keratolytic agents such as Salicylic
5 Acid.

Additional anti-microbial actives of the present invention may include extracts of melaleuca (tea tree) and charcoal. The present invention may also comprise combinations of anti-microbial actives. Such combinations may include octopirox and zinc pyrithione combinations, pine tar and sulfur combinations, salicylic acid and zinc pyrithione combinations, octopirox and
10 climbazole combinations, and salicylic acid and octopirox combinations, and mixtures thereof.

Humectant

The compositions of the present invention may contain a humectant. The humectants herein are selected from the group consisting of polyhydric alcohols, water soluble alkoxyated nonionic polymers, and mixtures thereof. The humectants, when used herein, are preferably used
15 at levels by weight of the composition of from about 0.1% to about 20%, more preferably from about 0.5% to about 5%.

Polyhydric alcohols useful herein include glycerin, sorbitol, propylene glycol, butylene glycol, hexylene glycol, ethoxylated glucose, 1, 2-hexane diol, hexanetriol, dipropylene glycol, erythritol, trehalose, diglycerin, xylitol, maltitol, maltose, glucose, fructose, sodium chondroitin
20 sulfate, sodium hyaluronate, sodium adenosine phosphate, sodium lactate, pyrrolidone carbonate, glucosamine, cyclodextrin, and mixtures thereof.

Water soluble alkoxyated nonionic polymers useful herein include polyethylene glycols and polypropylene glycols having a molecular weight of up to about 1000 such as those with CTFA names PEG-200, PEG-400, PEG-600, PEG-1000, and mixtures thereof.

Other Optional Components

The compositions of the present invention may contain also vitamins and amino acids such as: water soluble vitamins such as vitamin B1, B2, B6, B12, C, pantothenic acid, pantothenyl ethyl ether, panthenol, biotin, and their derivatives, water soluble amino acids such as asparagine, alanin, indole, glutamic acid and their salts, water insoluble vitamins such as vitamin
30 A, D, E, and their derivatives, water insoluble amino acids such as tyrosine, tryptamine, and their salts.

The compositions of the present invention may also contain pigment materials such as inorganic, nitroso, monoazo, disazo, carotenoid, triphenyl methane, triaryl methane, xanthene, quinoline, oxazine, azine, anthraquinone, indigoid, thionindigoid, quinacridone, phthalocianine,

botanical, natural colors, including: water soluble components such as those having C. I. Names.

The compositions of the present invention may also contain antimicrobial agents which are useful as cosmetic biocides and antidandruff agents including: water soluble components such as piroctone olamine, water insoluble components such as 3,4,4'- trichlorocarbaniide (trichlosan),
5 triclocarban and zinc pyrithione. The compositions of the present invention may also contain chelating agents.

METHOD OF MANUFACTURE

The compositions of the present invention, in general, may be made by mixing together at elevated temperature, e.g., about 72°C. water and surfactants along with any solids (e.g.,
10 amphiphiles) that need to be melted, to speed mixing into the personal cleansing composition. The ingredients are mixed thoroughly at the elevated temperature and then cooled to ambient temperature. Additional ingredients, including electrolytes, polymers, and particles, may be added to the cooled product. The silicone may be emulsified at room temperature in concentrated surfactant and then added to the cooled product.

METHOD OF USE

The personal cleansing compositions of the present invention are used in a conventional manner for cleansing and conditioning hair or skin (i.e., as a shampoo, a body wash, etc.). An effective amount of the composition for cleansing and conditioning the hair or skin is applied to the hair or skin, that has preferably been wetted with water, and then rinsed off. Such effective
20 amounts generally range from about 1 g to about 50 g, preferably from about 1 g to about 20 g. Application to the hair typically includes working the composition through the hair such that most or all of the hair is contacted with the composition.

This method for cleansing and conditioning the hair and skin comprises the steps of:
a) wetting the hair and/or skin with water, b) applying an effective amount of the personal
25 cleansing composition to the hair and/or skin, and c) rinsing the composition from the hair and/or skin using water. These steps can be repeated as many times as desired to achieve the desired cleansing and conditioning benefit.

Examples

The personal cleansing compositions illustrated in the following Examples illustrate
30 specific embodiments of the personal cleansing compositions of the present invention, but are not intended to be limiting thereof. Other modifications can be undertaken by the skilled artisan without departing from the spirit and scope of this invention. These exemplified embodiments of the personal cleansing composition of the present invention provide cleansing of hair and/or skin and improved conditioning and volumizing benefits.

The exemplified compositions can be prepared by conventional formulation and mixing techniques. Component amounts are listed as weight percents and exclude minor materials such as diluents, filler, and so forth. The listed formulations, therefore, comprise the listed components and any minor materials associated with such components.

- 5 It is understood that the examples and embodiments described herein are for illustrative purposes only and that various modifications or changes in light thereof will be suggested to one skilled in the art without departing from the scope of the present invention.

EXAMPLE COMPOSITION	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Ammonium Laureth Sulfate (AE ₃ S)	6.50	2.50					6.50	6.50	6.50	5.50	7.50		
Ammonium Lauryl Sulfate (ALS)	5.75	2.50					5.75	5.75	5.75	6.50	8.50		
Sodium Laureth Sulfate (SE ₃ S)		2.50	5.00	5.50	5.00							5.50	7.50
Sodium Lauryl Sulfate (SLS)	1.75	2.50	5.00	6.50	5.00	10.00	1.75	1.75	1.75			6.50	8.50
Sodium Lauroamphoacetate ⁽²⁷⁾		2.00	2.00								1.00		1.00
Cocaminopropionic Acid ⁽²⁸⁾					2.00	2.00							
Cocamidopropyl Betaine ⁽²⁹⁾					1.50	1.50							
Cocamide MEA	1.00	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.50	0.50	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00			
Cetyl Alcohol	0.35	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.75	0.75	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.50	0.25		1.00
Lauryl Alcohol	0.20	0.25	0.50	0.50	0.25	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20		0.25	0.25	
Dihydrogenated Tallowamidoethyl Hydroxyethylmonium Methosulfate ⁽³⁰⁾		0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15				
1-Propanaminium, N,N,N-trimethyl-3-[(2-methyl-1-oxo-2-propenyl)amino]-, chloride; (Poly(Methacrylamidopropyl trimethyl ammonium chloride)) ^(1, 2)	0.40 ⁽¹⁾	0.50 ⁽²⁾											
Methacryloamidopropyl-pentamethyl-1,3-propylene-2-ol-ammonium dichloride ⁽³⁾			0.75										
1-Propanaminium, N,N,N-trimethyl-3-[(1-oxo-2-propenyl)amino]-, chloride; (Poly(Acrylamidopropyl trimethyl ammonium chloride)) ⁽⁴⁾				0.50									
[3-methacryloylamino)propyl] dimethylethylammonium ethylsulfate homopolymer ⁽⁵⁾					0.75								
[(2-methacryloyloxy)ethyl]trimethylammonium methylsulfate homopolymer ⁽⁶⁾						1.50							
Trimethylammoniopropylmethacrylamide chloride-N-Hydroxyethyl acrylate copolymer ^(7, 8, 9)							0.50 ⁽⁷⁾	0.50 ⁽⁸⁾	0.50 ⁽⁹⁾				
Trimethylammoniopropylmethacrylamide chloride-N-vinylpyrrolidone copolymer ^(10, 11)										1.00 ⁽¹⁰⁾	2.00 ⁽¹¹⁾		

Dimethyldiallyl ammonium chloride-N-b-Hydroxyethyl acrylate copolymer ⁽¹²⁾												5.00 ⁽¹²⁾	
Trimethylammonioethylmethacrylamide chloride-N-Methacrylamidopropyl dimethylammonium methylcarboxylate copolymer ⁽¹³⁾													5.00 ⁽¹³⁾
Silica ^(14, 15, 16, 17)		1.25 ⁽¹⁴⁾	2.25 ⁽¹⁵⁾	0.50 ⁽¹⁶⁾	0.25 ⁽¹⁷⁾								3.00 ⁽¹⁷⁾
Polymethylsilsesquioxane ^(18, 19)	1.20 ⁽¹⁸⁾					3.00 ⁽¹⁸⁾	1.50 ⁽¹⁸⁾	1.50 ⁽¹⁸⁾	1.50 ⁽¹⁸⁾	1.25 ⁽¹⁹⁾	5.00 ⁽¹⁹⁾	0.25 ⁽¹⁹⁾	
Ethylene Glycol Distearate		0.25	0.75	1.50	0.75	0.25				1.00	2.00		
Trihydroxystearin ⁽²⁰⁾	0.25						0.25	0.25	0.25			1.00	2.00
Polyethylene Glycol (14000) ⁽²¹⁾		0.05	0.15	0.40	0.15	0.05	0.20	0.20	0.20				
Fragrance	0.55	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.50	0.50	0.50	1.00	1.00	1.50	2.00
Sodium Chloride	0.25	1.00	0.75	0.50	0.25					0.50	0.50	0.75	0.75
Ammonium Xylenesulfonate				0.25	0.50	1.00							0.25
Citric Acid	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04
Sodium Citrate	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40
Sodium Benzoate	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25
Ethylene Diamine Tetra Acetic Acid	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10
Dimethicone ^(22, 23, 24)		0.25 ⁽²²⁾	2.00 ⁽²²⁾	0.25 ⁽²³⁾	2.00 ⁽²³⁾	1.00 ⁽²⁴⁾				0.50 ⁽²²⁾	1.00 ⁽²²⁾	1.00 ⁽²³⁾	1.00 ⁽²⁴⁾
Polydecene ⁽²⁵⁾		0.25	2.00	1.00		2.00							
Trimethylolpropane Tricaprylate/Tricaprate ⁽²⁶⁾		0.10	2.00		1.00	2.00							
Water and Minors (QS to 100%)													

- (1) HMW MAPTAC (Rhodia) [charge density = 4.5 meq/g, molecular weight ~ 860,000]
(2) HHMW MAPTAC (Rhodia) [charge density = 4.5 meq/g, molecular weight ~ 1,500,000]
(3) Diquat (Rhodia) [charge density = 5.60 meq/g, molecular weight ~ 252,000]
(4) APTAC (Rhodia) [charge density = 4.88 meq/g, molecular weight ~ 1,916,000]
(5) Homopolymer of DMAPMA + DES (Rhodia) [charge density = 3.09 meq/g, molecular weight ~ 180,000]
(6) Homopolymer of METAMS (Rhodia) [charge density = 3.53 meq/g, molecular weight ~ 313,000]
(7) 1:9 HEA:MAPTAC (Rhodia) [charge density = 4.29 meq/g, molecular weight ~ 276,000]
(8) 3:7 HEA:MAPTAC (Rhodia) [charge density = 3.71 meq/g, molecular weight ~ 648,000]
(9) 3:7 HEA:MAPTAC (Rhodia) [charge density = 3.71 meq/g, molecular weight ~ 1,200,000]
(10) 1:9 VP:MAPTAC (Rhodia) [charge density = 4.30 meq/g, molecular weight ~ 242,000]
(11) 3:7 VP:MAPTAC (Rhodia) [charge density = 3.74 meq/g, molecular weight ~ 503,000]
(12) 1:9 HEA:DMDAAC (Rhodia) [charge density = 5.75 meq/g, molecular weight ~ 274,000]
(13) 1:1 AP:MAPTAC (Rhodia) [charge density = 3.95 meq/g, molecular weight ~ 243,000]
(14) Sipernat 22LS (Degussa) [avg. particle size = 3µm, specific surface area = 190 m²/g]
(15) MSS-500/H (General Electric Silicones) [avg. particle size = 11µm, specific surface area = 37 m²/g]
(16) MSS-500/N (General Electric Silicones) [avg. particle size = 12µm, specific surface area = 700 m²/g]
(17) Syloid 244FP Silica (Grace Davison)
(18) Tospearl 240 (General Electric Silicones) [avg. particle size = 4µm, specific surface area = 35 m²/g]
(19) Tospearl 3120 (General Electric Silicones) [avg. particle size = 12µm, specific surface area = 18 m²/g]
(20) Thixcin R (Rheox)
(21) PEG 14M (Dow Chemical)
(22) Viscasil 330M (General Electric Silicones)
(23) Dow Corning ® 1664 Emulsion (Dow Corning)

- (24) Dow Corning @ 2-1865 Microemulsion (Dow Corning)
- (25) Puresyn 6, MCP-1812 (Mobil)
- (26) Mobil P43 (Mobil)
- (27) Miranol Ultra L32 (Rhodia)
- (28) MACKAM 151C (McIntyre)
- (29) Tegobetaine F-B (Goldschmidt)
- (30) Varisoft 110 (Witco)

WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

1. A personal cleansing composition comprising:
 - a) from about 4% to about 50%, by weight, of a surfactant selected from the group consisting of an anionic, cationic, nonionic, amphoteric, and zwitterionic surfactants and mixtures thereof;
 - b) from about 0.05% to about 10% by weight of a dispersed, water insoluble, solid, temperature stable, particle;
 - c) from about 0.025% to about 5% by weight of an organic, non crosslinked, cationic homopolymer or copolymer having a cationic charge density of from about 2 meq/gm to about 10 meq/gm and an average molecular weight of from about 1,000 to about 5,000,000;
 - d) from about 0.1% to about 10%, by weight, of a phase separation initiator selected from the group consisting of electrolytes, amphiphiles and mixtures thereof; and
 - e) from about 50% to about 95%, by weight, of water.
2. The composition of claim 1 wherein said dispersed, water insoluble, solid particle has a particle diameter equal or greater than 0.5 microns.
3. The composition of any preceding claim wherein said surfactant is selected from the group consisting of ammonium lauryl sulfate, ammonium laureth sulphate, sodium lauryl sulfate, sodium laureth sulphate, cocamidopropyl betaine, sodium lauroamphoacetate, alkyl glyceryl ether sulfonate derivatives thereof and mixtures thereof.
4. The composition of any preceding claim comprising from about 0.05% to about 5% by weight of a conditioning agent.
5. The composition of any preceding claim wherein the said cationic polymer has a cationic charge density of from about 3 meq/gm to about 8 meq/gm and an average molecular weight of from about 10,000 to about 2,000,000.
6. The composition of any preceding claim wherein said phase separation initiator is an amphiphile selected from the group consisting of cocamide MEA, cetyl alcohol, stearyl alcohol, derivatives thereof and mixtures thereof.

7. The composition of any preceding claim wherein said phase separation initiator is an electrolyte selected from the group consisting of phosphates, sulfates, nitrates, citrates, halides, sodium, potassium, ammonium, magnesium, and mixtures thereof.
8. The composition of any preceding claim wherein the weight ratio of said cationic polymer to said solid, temperature stable particles is from about 5:1 to about 1:30.
9. The composition of any preceding claim further comprising a silicone conditioning component, wherein the volume average particle size of the silicone is from about 10 nanometers to about 100 microns.
10. A method of treating hair by administering a safe and effective amount of the composition according to any preceding claim.

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

PCT/US 02/34940

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER
IPC 7 A61K7/075

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

IPC 7 A61K

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practical, search terms used)

EPO-Internal, WPI Data, PAJ

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
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☒ Further documents are listed in the continuation of box C.☒ Patent family members are listed in annex.

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